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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 15, 1924

FOUNDED 1876

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

VOL. 49, NO. 4

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R. R. BOWKER CO. NEW YORK

Published—Semi-monthly, September to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York. Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. \$5 a year; 25c. a copy. Copyright, 1924

ENCYCLOPEDIA

HELPING A WOUNDED COMRADE



The well-known statue group of elephants by Carl Haeberle stands in the American Museum of Natural History in New York city. The two elephants supporting a wounded comrade between them by each other in danger.

they sleep either standing up or lying down, usually in the middle of the night and in the heat of the day. In captivity they have been known to remain on their feet for five years. The elephant is an excellent swimmer and is recorded of animals which swim for six hours in water more than 30 feet deep. Elephants cannot leap and never have all four feet on the ground at the same time. They show

considerable speed in running in spite of their ungainly appearance. The elephant is timid and inoffensive in its nature, but becomes dangerous when enraged. It expresses its anger in a definite manner. When about to charge an enemy it utters a shrill, loud "trump," and

when cautious it utters a shrill, loud "trump," and when up its sensitive trunk out of danger. When it sneezes or purrs softly. Rage is expressed by a roar, and suspicion from it a volume of air with a

series of snorting and snorting in. The intelligence of the elephant is well known. It is, however, very docile and easily over-trained, as shown in every

Naturalists say that the intelligence of the elephant is well known. It is, however, very docile and easily over-trained, as shown in every

Wild elephants use branches of trees to brush away flies, or lacking foliage, throw

grass or spout water over the body, with the same purpose in view, for the practically naked skin is very sensitive. In India and Burma elephants are regularly employed in industries requiring heavy work, in all

animals working together in much the same way as do human beings. They haul logs and lift and move timbers or boxes containing supplies. An elephant is capable of carrying half a ton over a level country.

In hauling heavy loads a regular harness is employed consisting of a leather collar round the neck to which a dragging rope is attached. Elephants are also some-

times hitched to wagons or plows. For riding, a padded saddle is usually placed on the

back of the elephant and on this is bound a box, called a *howdah*, which holds from two to six passengers. The driver or *mahout* sits astride the elephant's neck.

In Siam white elephants or albinoes are also some- as sacred.

Elephants seldom breed in captivity. In the wild state one calf, rarely two, is produced at a birth. So

great is the mother's care that a baby elephant rarely dies. When on the march mothers and young go in advance, but if an alarm is sounded they immediately

fall back and the old males go to the front. The

Fact-index at the end of this work

1127

for itself—

guished editors. Ask it any question—Its unique Fact-index answers immediately. The books, themselves, tell you, more forcefully than we are able to state it, that Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia is all that any children's reference work has ever been—and vastly more. We will gladly send a set on approval for examination.

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Library Book Outlook

The new fiction offerings include Walter De La Mare's 'Henry Brocken' (Knopf, \$2.50), Edna Ferber's 'So Big' (Doubleday, \$2), May Sinclair's 'A Cure of Souls' (Macmillan, \$2.50), Rose Macaulay's 'Told by an Idiot' (Boni, \$2), and a translation of Knut Hamsun's 'Children of the Age' (Knopf, \$2.50).

History, biography, and public affairs are again in the lead with outstanding titles. 'The Fabric of Europe,' by Harold Stannard (Knopf, \$3.50), is a constructive inquiry into the causes of European unrest (540.9); and 'Russia and Peace,' by Fridtjof Nansen (Macmillan, \$2), includes a plea for the resumption of normal relations between Russia and other countries (947). 'J. Ramsay MacDonald: the Man of Tomorrow,' by Iconoclast (Seltzer, \$2.50), is a revealing personal study of the man who leads the 'alternative government' in England today; 'From Workshop to War Cabinet,' by George Nicoll Barnes (Appleton, \$2.50), is the autobiography of a noted British labor leader; 'An Outlaw's Diary,' by Cécile Tormay, Vol. 2, *The Commune* (McBride, \$3), pictures the government of Hungary under Bela Kun; 'The Story of a Great Schoolmaster,' by H. G. Wells (Macmillan, \$1.50) tells about F. W. Sanderson, for thirty years headmaster of Oundle, one of the great English public schools; 'Reflections on the Napoleonic Legend,' by Albert L. Guérard (Scribner, \$3.75) evaluates this great world-figure anew; and 'The Life of Sir William Crookes,' by E. E. Fournier D'Albe (Appleton, \$7.50), covers incidentally a brilliant period in the development of science in England.

'The World-Struggle for Oil,' by Pierre l'Espagnol de la Tramerie (Knopf, \$2.75), is a political, economic, and strategic survey, by a French authority (665); 'Political Action,' by Seba Eldridge (Lippincott, \$2), is a naturalistic interpretation of the labor movement in relation to the State (331); 'The Intellectual Worker and his Work,' by William MacDonald (Macmillan \$2.50) appears to be a pioneer book on the subject (330); and 'The Economics of a Food Supply,' by W. O. Hedrick (Appleton, \$2.50), is a treatise designed for the general reader as well as for students (338).

Travel-books deserving mention are 'The Tenderfoot in New Mexico,' by R. B. Townshend (Dodd, Mead, \$3.50), a companion volume to the author's recent 'A Tenderfoot in Colorado,' continuing his wild-west adventures (917.89); 'To the Alps of Chinese Tibet,' by J. W. Gregory (Lippincott, \$6), an account of an exploring journey (915.1); and 'The Round-the-World Traveller,' by Daniel E. Lorenz (Revell, \$5), containing practical information, particularly on places in the Far East.

Literature presents a varied offering with 'Goethe,' by Benedetto Croce (Knopf, \$2.75), in which Croce's principles of æsthetics are

applied to the criticism of Goethe (830.1); 'Dante,' by Edmund G. Gardner (Dutton, \$2), really a revision of the author's well-known 'Dante Primer,' first published in 1900 (851.7); 'Sea Songs and Ballads,' by Cicely Fox Smith (Houghton, \$1.75), being new poems of the sea, written from 1917 to 1922 (821); 'The English Secret; and other Essays,' by Basil De Selincourt (Oxford Univ. Pr., \$3.50) and 'Dog and Duck,' by Arthur Machen (Knopf, \$2.50), two volumes of essays on a variety of topics (both 824); 'Essays of Today: an Anthology,' by Frederick H. Pritchard (Little, Brown, \$2), comprising thirty-four essays by British writers (824); 'The Best Poems of 1923,' compiled by Edward J. O'Brien and John Cournos (Small, Maynard, \$2), similar in scope to O'Brien's American series.

In the arts of science we have 'The Principles and Methods of Musical Criticism,' by M. D. Calvocoressi (Oxford, \$2.20), intended for the musician and general student of the arts, as well as for critics (780.1); 'Small-House Designs,' by Carleton M. Winslow and Edward F. Brown (Community Arts Ass'n, Santa Barbara, \$5), giving sixty bungalow designs of the five thousand dollars variety (728); 'Max Reinhardt and his Theatre,' by Oliver M. Saylor (Brentano, \$7), with 57 color-plates and 164 black-and-white illustrations (792); 'Moving Pictures: How They Are Made and Worked,' by Frederick A. Talbot (Lippincott, \$3.50), a new edition, entirely rewritten, of a standard work originally published in 1912 (778); 'Claw and Fang,' by Ernest Glanville (Harcourt, \$2.75), stories of animal adventure in South Africa (590); 'Triumphs and Wonders of Modern Chemistry,' by Geoffrey Martin (Van Nostrand, \$3), a popular, non-technical book of 1911, revised (540); two books on the atomic theory, 'Recent Developments in Atomic Theory,' by Leo Graetz (Dutton, \$3.50), from the German, and 'The Atom and the Bohr Theory of its Structure,' by Helge Holst and H. A. Kramers (Knopf, \$4), explaining the Danish Nobel Prize winner's achievement (541); 'Scales and Weighing,' by Herbert T. Wade (Ronald, 06), treating of their industrial applications (389); 'Modern Electroplating,' by W. E. Hughes (Oxford, \$5.35), in the 'Oxford Technical Publications' series (621.3); 'Clothes That Count,' by Bradda Field (Stokes, \$2.50), explaining the fundamentals of dressmaking (646); and revised editions of Robert M. Starbuck's 'Standard Practical Plumbing' (696—Henlev, \$3.50) and Alice Bradley's 'Candy Cook-Book' (642—Little, Brown, \$1.75).

Remain to be mentioned 'Pleasure and Behavior,' by Frederic Lyman Wells (Appleton, \$2.50), a book which assumes no knowledge of psychology on the reader's part (150), and 'Track and Field Athletics,' by Albert B. Wegener (796—Barnes, \$2).

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Samuel Chester Parker, Professor of Educational Methods in THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, in his recent book, *Types of Elementary Teaching and Learning*, published by Ginn & Co., says:—

A clever first aid to makers of reading lists. The most cleverly arranged reading list that I have seen is one for high school pupils. It is entitled "*The World of Books; a Guide to Reading for Young People in which may be found Volumes of Many Kinds, both Grave and Gay.*" It was compiled by M. J. Herzberg of the Newark, New Jersey, High School. The pupil's attention and interest are especially aroused by the novel headings appearing in black type with half a dozen or more books under each. Sample headings are "On the Wings of Fancy—Tales of Imaginary or Unknown Lands," which initiates the freshman first-semester list; "The Humor of Things"; "Adventures on the Briny Deep"; "Dogs and Other Animals"; "Books that Girls will Enjoy"; "Soldiers of Fortune—in War, Commerce and Mankind's Service"; "Pleasant Tales of Olden Days." If you read these Books you will receive Extra Credit in Other Subjects: "Strange Tales of Many Lands told in Cunning Verse"; Fun and Frolic—at School and Elsewhere." It is fascinating just to see the author's ingenuity in devising a seemingly endless list of such attractive rubrics. He further divides the books into fiction and non-fiction, giving under each a list for each semester of each high-school year. So unusual is this list, so novel and numerous its virtues that it is a remarkable first aid to the busy teacher who is confronted with the problem of making a reading list for the upper grades or for the high-school classes. [To secure a copy, send thirty cents to The Palmer Company, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.]

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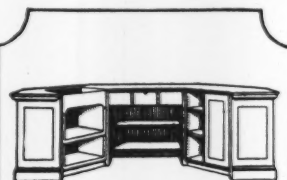
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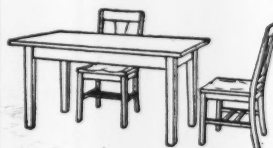
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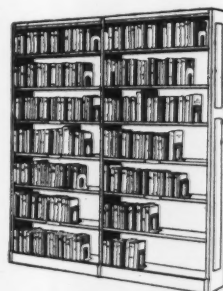
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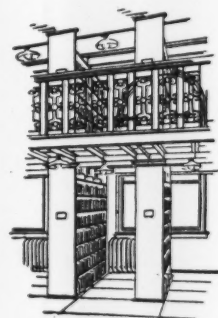
Charging desk



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Why the State Should Provide Standards for Public Libraries

By ASA WYNKOOP

Head of the Public Libraries Section of the New York State Extension Division

PUBLIC LIBRARIES have their origin in State law. They have come into being and are receiving support from taxation not merely because a certain number of people in different localities have decided that they are desirable and have voted money for their maintenance, but because the State has deliberately adopted a public library policy and specifically authorized such action. Dating from the year 1787, there has been embodied in the Civil Rights law of New York State the explicit provision that "no tax, duty, aid or imposition whatsoever, except such as may be laid by a law of the United States, can be taken or levied within this State without the grant and assent of the people of this State, by their representatives in senate and assembly; and no citizen of this State can by any means be compelled to pay any . . . tax or other like charge, not laid or imposed by a law of the United States or by the legislature of this State." This is a fundamental principle of our constitutional law, going back in England to the time of William and Mary and represented in the constitution or laws of every state of the Union. It is thus seen that there does not exist any inherent right in any community to create and support by tax any institution it may choose. It is the function and duty, first of all, of the state to determine what kind of objects and institutions may receive tax money, and when the state designates any such object or institution, it implicitly fixes certain standards to which they must conform. As public libraries are therefore creations of the mind and will of the state, it is clearly the business of the state to see that its mind and will are duly represented in their organization and operation. For any institution merely to call itself a public library would clearly not be enough to entitle it to tax support; it must be a public library within the meaning of the state legislature, and every act or court decision de-

termining or defining that meaning is an act fixing standards for library operation. No state that has made specific provisions for public libraries can avoid fixing standards for such institutions. The only question is as to the extent and degree to which state standards shall be prescribed.

There is not the least doubt that when the state adopted its public library law, it had in mind some positive and definite idea as to the proper function and work of the thing it was providing for. It meant to establish an institution that should be an effective factor in public education. It made legal a tax for its support, to be borne by every taxpayer in the community whether or not it was desired or used by him, because, like the school, it was assumed to be an agency that should advance and enrich the life of the entire community, and not merely meet the wishes and pleasure of a certain number of individuals. It was with such ideas and standards in mind that the state originally authorized the establishment of public libraries; and if, after the passage of years, it is found that further provisions of law are needed to secure the proper fulfillment of these ideas and purposes, every consideration and argument that led to the original enactment of the law, leads with equal force to this further enactment. The public library law of the state was adopted not only in the interest of the localities that were to be benefited but in the interest of the State as a whole.

The people of the whole state have a direct and vital concern as to the conditions that obtain in every part of the state. An enlarged stock of enlightened ideas or ideals in any part of the commonwealth is an enrichment of the entire state. An impoverishment of such ideas in any community makes the whole State poorer. The people of every part of the commonwealth have to bear the expense of disease, degeneracy, pauperism and crime that may be propagated

by conditions in some distant and neglected community. If the right kind of public library is a factor making for mental and moral health, then it is of concern to everybody in the State and not merely to the people of a particular community as to the kind of a library there shall be in that community. The State is legislating for a proper kind of library service is legislating in its own interest as well as in the scope of its own original jurisdiction.

There is at present conspicuous and crying need in many if not all the states that public libraries shall be strengthened and advanced in their work by the establishment of definite and state-wide standards of operation and service. In this matter "it is a condition and not a theory" that we face. With all their material advances, the multiplication in number, their fine buildings, the millions of dollars that have come to them in gifts and the millions that they are receiving from local taxation, our libraries are still matters of almost complete neglect and indifference to three quarters of the population they are designed to serve, and to the other quarter they are mainly of interest as a means of providing inexpensive entertainment. A library that reaches one half the population of its community is almost unknown except in some small towns and a library whose circulation of non-fiction comprises as much as one-half its total issue of books is almost as great a rarity. Over one hundred libraries in New York State last year reported a circulation of current fiction nine times larger than their total issue of all other books. Plenty of good non-fiction is on the shelves of these libraries. Under present conditions it represents mostly a waste of money taken from taxpayers as do most of the other provisions for real educational service. It is not too much to say that most of our libraries are at present not doing one half the work that a library with proper standards and facilities might do; and the worst of it is that their boards and librarians are so generally passive and complacent with this condition of waste and inefficiency. The mere declaration by the state government of standards deemed essential for proper library service will do something to improve conditions, but nothing short of positive requirements, a clear statement of what a library must be and do to receive tax support will reach the difficulty in many cases.

The evils growing out of the present lack of such standards are now becoming so apparent both to library workers and the friends of the library generally that organized movements are now on foot in most of the progressive states to establish some State policy that shall safeguard both the libraries and the taxpayers and

insure at least a minimum of proper library service, and this movement is meeting the unmistakable approval not only of those directly interested but of the general public as well. As an example of the way the public mind is being awakened to the importance and logic of this movement we need only cite some recent actions of the legislature of New York State. Three years ago a Republican legislature and a Republican Government, with hardly a sign of opposition, enacted a law providing a quite unprecedented grant of power to the State Board of Regents in fixing standards for all tax supported libraries. A year later, quite inadvertently, by a technical error in the writing of an amendment, this law was rescinded. Last year, to prove that the mind and will of the State had not changed in this matter, under a Republican Assembly and a Democratic Senate and Governor, after considerable discussion and debate in the public press, the law was re-enacted by large majorities in both Assembly and Senate and signed by the Governor. There was absolutely no organized propaganda or political pressure behind this bill. It was adopted purely on the strength of its own logic and because it represented the general common-sense judgment of the people of the state as to the need of safeguarding our public libraries and the people who support them, against waste and abuse. Conditions in New York State and the logic leading to such action are not essentially different from those in other states, and legislative action looking toward the same ends has recently been adopted by two other states. In many others the subject is now being earnestly agitated, and it seems certain that similar legislation will be demanded and enacted in many of the more progressive of these states as soon as the public mind is really awakened on the subject.

There are various ways in which the state might proceed in fixing standards for libraries. It might proceed by establishing a state censorship of books, as New York and several other states have recently done in the case of moving pictures, it might compel a certain minimum of income or hours of service or other facilities as a condition of legal operation, it might appoint state supervisors to dictate conditions to all tax supported libraries. Some positive abuses might be eliminated by such means, but they would be liable to grave abuses, and what is more important, they would largely fail in the thing libraries most need, the impartation of positive force, ideals, initiative, administrative ability in their operation. Such provisions of law might keep libraries from doing some of the things they ought not to do. They would help very little

in the doing of things they ought to do and the being the things they ought to be. The one feasible, logical and effective way of accomplishing this, a way which absolutely accords with the state's practice in many other fields, is by a provision requiring that all who shall administer a library supported by public tax shall have some definitely ascertained and positive qualifications for such public service—that is, a plan for the certification of librarians.

For it is recognized today by practically all who knew anything about the modern library movement that the ability of a public library to be or to become the thing intended in the law providing for its existence or to render the service intended in that law depends first of all on the personal and professional ability of the person or persons in charge of its operation. Without the needed knowledge of books to make the proper selection and purchase, without the needed knowledge so to organize it as to make its materials most easily available, without the needed ability to make it correspond to the needs of its public, it is as impossible for a library to become the factor in public education that the law of the State intended it should be as it is for a school to do its proper educational work without a duly qualified teacher. In measuring its returns to the public, "a library is three-fourths librarian. The building and books make up the other fourth."

As to the conditions and methods that shall be established for granting and grading of librarians' certificates, there is of course much room for difference of opinion, the wisdom of any plan depending largely on local conditions, the extent of library development in the state and the state's educational traditions and established practices. The kind of plan to be adopted is thus largely a matter of expediency and local adjustment; but the principle would seem to be fundamental and essential to proper library development in any state and would seem to be logically involved in the library law of any state which makes legal a public tax for library support. To say that certification itself may become an evil is to utter a truism. To say even that it may become a greater evil than any it is intended to cure or prevent is also a truism. There is no political principle in existence which does not need wisdom and discretion in its application, if it is to work properly. To say of this or that provision in any proposed scheme for certification, that it may fail to work full justice in some case or may ignore some important consideration, even if proved, is no disproof of the positive value of certification or even of the provision objected to. It is quite possible that even that provision, for every person to whom

it may work an inequity, will work for a larger equity to hundreds of others; and where that is not so, the scheme will not be hurt but will be helped by eliminating or modifying such provision. Whatever modifications or adaptations may be necessary in the case of any particular plan or in its application to any particular state, the principle of certification is one that no state can ignore if it is to make its public libraries real factors in public education.

Of course the proposition has its opponents, as every similar proposition in relation to every other calling or profession for which state certificates are now demanded had its opponents in the early days of its adoption and operation. State certificates or licences for doctors, druggists, dentists, lawyers, nurses, architects, teachers, etc., were all earnestly opposed when first proposed, both by a large part of the general public and by many of those belonging to those callings and professions; and it is significant to note how similar to or identical with the arguments now advanced against certification of librarians were the arguments advanced against the adoption of those measures and the prophecies of evil to follow such adoption. Such arguments and prophecies all seem foolish enough now, and we believe it is quite safe to say that twenty-five years from now the arguments directed against the certification of librarians will seem equally foolish.

These arguments however have some sincere, strong and earnest advocates, men and women who hold places of high honor and esteem in the library profession and both fairness to them and their position and full conviction on the part of their opponents demand that their objections be fully and fairly stated and considered. The following seem to be the main points of their argument:

1. For the state to dictate standards for local libraries "is to substitute a governmental conscience for a private responsibility." This argument is variously expressed by different opponents. One says, "It merely means more regulation and we are already regulated to death. It is autocracy versus freedom." Another says: "Leave the operation of libraries for those who care most for them, local boards, taxpayers, and librarians. It is an impertinence for any far-off State bureau, knowing little of local conditions, to interfere or impose its will on local communities." This argument in all its forms of expression is mainly the utterance of an instinctive fear and irritation at certain social necessities growing out of an ever increasing complexity of life and social organization. With every form of new growth there must be new regulations. Increasing complexity in any phase of life or in

any occupation means always either new rules to be observed by the individual or increasing chaos. Twenty years ago the highway law of the State or of the municipality was a very simple thing, because highway traffic was a very simple thing. Today that law is full of intricate and minute regulations, corresponding to the complexities that have been introduced by new modes of travel. Are people now "regulated to death" on the streets and highways? or is it the chaos of unregulated action that is so deadly there? The only way that people can avoid increasing regulation as to their individual actions is to avoid a society of increasing complexity. As to the statement that the fixing of standards by state action is to substitute a governmental for an individual responsibility, there is but one answer. Of course it is. And so is every law on the statute books and every regulation by a local board or council. That is indeed, the very essence of law. At every point of public concern where private responsibility or initiative proves itself inadequate to provide for public welfare or safety, a governmental conscience or will must be called into action. This is a first principle of every political party that has ever come into existence except that of the anarchists.

The point that local taxpayers and local boards should have unrestricted freedom in operating their libraries merely because they may be assumed to have far more concern in them than any state bureau or board could possibly have, is a point that would apply with equal force to the operation of drug and food stores, to the employment of doctors, lawyers, nurses and teachers, to the operation of local schools. The statement quite ignores the fact that it is not principally lack of interest by localities or individuals that makes the fixing of state standards in these matters desirable or necessary, but ignorance. The simple fact is that local or individual interest is not enough to insure a good school, a good quality and proper distribution of drugs and medicines, a proper and healthful supply of food and drink, or a proper standard of library operation. Nothing of any real social importance can be left entirely to the dictates of the individual or locality most concerned. In all such matters provision must be made against the possibility of individual and local ignorance or indifferences. It must be made in the interest both of the individual and of the larger social body of which he is a part.

2. Dealing more specifically with the question in hand, opponents of the proposal for state certificates for librarians make much of the point that the most important element in a librarian's equipment for effective service cannot

be determined or measured by any formulated tests or credentials, that is, the element of personality. The highest grade of certificate will not insure the needed qualities in this respect and they may be represented in a very high degree in one who is unable to qualify for a certificate. Some of the best people will thus be arbitrarily shut out of library work. That there is a measure of truth in this contention must be admitted; but if it be an argument against the certification of librarians, it is just as much an argument against the certifying of teachers or nurses or doctors. The defect in the argument is that it loses sight of the specific thing which the professional certificate is designed to certify. There is no State certificate of any kind that makes any claims to insure that the person possessing it is honest, generous, high minded, public spirited, socially gifted or magnetic. Judgment and responsibility as to all these qualities of personality must be left to the individual or community directly concerned. The certificate is a declaration only that the man or woman possessing it has the knowledge and training required for proper service in the line of work specified. The fact that there are other things important to know regarding any person to be engaged for professional service,—things perhaps more important than that, should not in the least obscure the fact that definite knowledge and training are necessary factors in all good professional work, and on that point the certificate gives just the evidence needed by any person or board seeking such service. The library certificate, leaving library boards free from doubts on this point, will enable them to concentrate all the more attention on those questions of personality on which the opponents of certification put such emphasis. It is possible that some person with just the personality needed for fine library service may be excluded from such work by inability to secure a certificate, but the danger here seems exceedingly small, for whatever personal qualities one may have, there is surely something fatally lacking in the personal make-up of any one who is unwilling to undergo the process of training and discipline necessary for effective work in the calling or profession to which he or she aspires.

3. Closely related to this objection is the point that is further urged against certification that it will shut out from the field of library work or from a proper place in that field the "natural born" librarian who happens to lack the formal education that is required for a certificate, and will give the preference to people without a special genius or "call" for the work but who have completed the formal routine of

preparation. The profession has been greatly enriched, and indeed created, by people who had no formal training in library work, people who were drawn to it solely by natural attraction and natural gifts. It is urged that the library profession will surely suffer a serious loss if such persons are henceforth to be excluded from its ranks or from its better positions. Again we must say that if there is any force to this argument, it would seem to be quite as valid and conclusive in its application to the law requiring certificates for lawyers, doctors, dentists, teachers, etc. Just as there are "natural born" librarians, so there are natural born doctors, nurses, lawyers and teachers, but no one thinks today of entering any of these professions merely on the basis of an inborn capacity for the work involved. Every one knows that if he wants an honored place in any of these callings, he must add to his native gifts a definite course of study and training, and no one today thinks it an injury to his profession that people without such training, whatever their native gifts, are excluded. Doubtless there are cases where people have discovered only late in life just where their special talent lies and who are prevented by the lack of formal credentials from making a real contribution to some profession, but what the professions may lose in such exceptional cases by the requirement of formal credentials, they make up a hundred times in the incentives they give to professional efforts and ambitions and the guarantees they provide that the totally unfit and incompetent shall not occupy places belonging to the fit and competent.

4. In a recent debate on this subject before a state conference of librarians, objection to the proposal was eloquently voiced by one of the speakers on the ground that it was fundamentally alien to the peculiar spirit and function of the public library, as the latter had always stood strongly for free, spontaneous, informal processes of education, the education that a person acquires by spontaneous use and absorption of books without any thought of tests, credentials or measuring sticks—that the requirement of a certificate immediately introduces the element of compulsion, exalting the formal and the measurable and giving what people have acquired in the schools and what has been done by vote and rule, a higher dignity and value than what has been attained in the libraries themselves. This objection is cited here not as an argument that needs to be given very serious consideration but as illustrating the degree to which vague and irrelevant sentiment sways some minds in this matter. Of course there is an immense potential value, an immense enrichment of life and an exceeding valuable practical

experience that a person may spontaneously acquire from just being in and working in a library. It may be of far more depth and an intrinsic worth than any education acquired in school, college or technical institution; but that is quite beside the point. So there is an immense potential value, an immense possibility of education in just being alive in this great world of nature and human activities. But when we want to know what a man can do or what responsibilities a man is capable of meeting, we do not merely ask what possibilities of education or training have been open to him but what proofs of his education and ability he can present, what credentials he can show. In the requirement of a certificate, there is no exalting of one kind of education above another, there is no putting of school above the library, there is merely the demand that one's education and ability, wherever acquired, shall measure up to a definite standard, and no one has a right to claim a position without being able to meet that demand.

5. Passing from theories to facts, the opponents of certification insist that the requirement of a certificate as a condition of public service, instead of helping to solve the present serious problem of securing adequate help for operating the libraries, will only make that problem more difficult for all libraries operating on inadequate incomes, and that means most of the libraries that we need most to consider. Today these libraries can go out into the open market and secure any kind of talent that seems most promising for the salaries offered. Under a system of compulsory certificates, many of these libraries may have to go without any librarians at all and others would have to take the least desirable of those officially certified, persons who in many cases would not give as good service to the smaller communities as untrained but superior persons who might be secured in the communities themselves. There is a force in this argument that no honest advocate of certification can ignore; and in fact, it has not been ignored in any plan that has thus far been seriously presented for adoption by any state. Every such plan, so far as we know, has guarded against injury in this matter by specifically excluding from its compulsion libraries having less than a specified annual income and by leaving all librarians now in service undisturbed in their positions. There are many practical ways for protecting the smaller libraries from any embarrassment in this matter; and this being so, it is quite futile and suggests a bit of insincerity to plead the interest of the small library as an argument against the project as a whole. And it is quite conceivable that even the smallest

libraries may find it possible and desirable to come into the plan when once its benefits to the larger libraries have been demonstrated, for it is quite possible that the state certificate may tend so to exalt the work that the number of those desiring to enter it may be multiplied and both more and better workers will be available for all grades of libraries.

6. This last suggestion may be taken as at least a partial answer to another objection that has been frequently urged against the requirements of library certificates, that at best it will merely exclude the unfit—it will not create a supply of those who are fit, and this is the real need of the libraries. The advocates of the plan take direct issue with this assertion. They are sure that the library calling has greatly suffered because it has had no definite official or professional status, because the word "librarian" and the work of a librarian has had no distinct professional meaning. Everything that exalts the calling, that safeguards it against incompetency, that limits it to those of definite and positive educational and professional qualifications will tend to make it attractive to multitudes of high minded and ambitious persons who under present conditions ignore it as a possible life work. And not only by thus exalting library work will the certificate plan work strongly for a larger supply of good librarians, but by the effect it is sure to have in bringing more money into the library treasuries and thus providing for stronger material incentives for entering the work. How many people are prevented from giving more money to libraries because they do not take them seriously as educational institutions? How many communities are giving a mere pittance of tax money in their library appropriations merely because they have not been taught the proper and full function of a public library, because they have never thought of it as a thing worthy of very much of the people's money? Again and again we have seen in recent years tax appropriations doubled and multiplied four fold, merely as the result of the replacing of an incompetent by a competent librarian at the head of the public library. The thing that is mainly needed to get more money for our libraries is to make the public understand and appreciate that in their administration and service they are worth more to their communities, and everything that makes for a higher order of library service will help toward that understanding and appreciation. If the library certificate does what it is expected to do for improved library service, it will do quite as much for enlarged library appropriations.

7. It is urged that a state law requiring certificates for library service will fail of its object

because there is no practical way of insuring its observance or enforcement. Local boards, it is said, would feel that their rights and independence were being invaded, would resent and ignore the law and would be likely to have enough local sentiment with them to violate it with impunity. This is, of course, mere opinion on the part of the objectors, as to the degree of public support that is back of this movement. There is much reason to believe that the public is far more ready for it than many timid souls assume. Certainly if the representatives of local opinion who compose the Legislature of a state favor it sufficiently to enact it into a law, it may be assumed that it has at least a majority of local sentiment behind it. Recent experience in New York State, already referred to, in the passing by two legislatures of a bill committing unprecedented power to a State board in fixing proper standards for local libraries, is a revelation how far public opinion has gone in this matter. And it is to be remembered that the moment a body of certified librarians is created, having certain definite and peculiar rights and privileges, it becomes of practical concern to the members of that body to see that the law establishing it and limiting certain positions to its members, shall be properly observed. If such influences prove insufficient, it would be a simple matter to amend the law by including a penalty for its violation.

8. And, finally, strong opposition has been voiced to a certificate plan on the very ground specified in this last statement as a reason for expecting its due enforcement, that it would tend to create or develop just such a group, with special exclusive privileges, seeking its own selfish interests and using the certificate as a means of limiting competition and increasing salaries. It is charged that the movement is in its essence the same as that of the labor unions, the "closed shop" movement, and certain arguments of its advocates are used to prove this contention, as for example, that "it is now too easy to get into library work," that the compensation of library workers is now so low because of this, that the certificate will make competition for good positions more difficult and make for better salaries. Just such, it is urged, are the arguments in support of the closed shop. This point with its unpleasant inferences, is perhaps the most effective of any that has been advanced in creating opposition and hostility to the proposition. But this does not mean that there is much or any intrinsic force in it. It means only that it is peculiarly effective in rousing animus and prejudice. Its use involves the old trick of prejudicing a cause by calling it "names." In reality, the solidarity of profes-

sional interests to be effected by a professional license or certificate bears only a superficial resemblance to that represented in the labor union or closed shop. In the one case the all important thing sought is a guarantee of fitness and ability for the work in hand, a credential that the person proposing to render a particular service of public interest is capable of rendering that service. In the other case, both the objects sought and the methods employed are diametrically different, at least as the general public understands them. Were the main thought of the labor unions or the advocates of the closed shop to provide a higher or better order of labor, to discriminate more justly between the fit and the unfit, to insure that those employed to do a certain work shall be able to do that work effectively and that returns for such labor shall be according to ability and productiveness, no one would denounce the union merely because it gave immense advantages to its members. It would be hailed as a vital factor in industrial

and social progress. If there is any thing in the plan for library certificates that suggests the development of anything like the trades union, it is a union only of this latter kind that it threatens, a consolidation of professional interests that will guarantee professional ability where such ability is demanded for proper work, that will safeguard both the profession itself and the public against the untrained and unfit, that will limit its membership only by the requirement of due preparation and ability to do the work, that will throw wide the door to every one who can be induced to qualify and that will feel an ever increasing satisfaction in the growing number of those who enter that open door. The spirit of the closed shop is thus absolutely alien to this movement. Its purpose is to make library service increasingly productive and its method is to throw wide the door of opportunity to every one who will prepare himself to make proper use of that opportunity.

The Chapin Library

By LUCY EUGENIA OSBORNE, Librarian

THE Alfred Clark Chapin Library of Rare Books occupies rooms especially designed for it, in Stetson Hall which houses also the General Library of Williams College. Ascending the main staircase of Stetson Hall, one reaches the Chapin Library on the second floor. The entrance door leads directly to the main exhibition room, which has exceptional dignity and charm, being of beautiful proportions, forty feet in length by thirty in width. It is two stories in height, rising to a vaulted ceiling of Wedgwood blue, crossed by decorations of white plaster relief of fine detail and great delicacy. The floor is of pink Tennessee marble, with a border of the same marble in gray. The upper portion of the walls is tinted pale bisque, with decorative inset panels of white plaster relief. The lower walls are of rich yellow, harmonizing with the low bookcases of Tiffany bronze. The room is lighted by high windows on the south side, the deep casings beautifully ornamented with relief work in the style of the Adam period, which is followed thruout all the detail of the ornamentation of the rooms. Artificial light is supplied by graceful chandeliers fitted with electric candles. The hangings are of casement cloth, of deep ivory. Two floor-cases of mahogany, with bases of verde antique marble, give opportunity for special exhibits, the upper sections being protected by glass.

At the west end of the exhibition room is a small reception room, to be used also as a study.

With its white-panelled walls, recessed windows, and fireplace bordered by Dutch tiles, this typifies a room of the Colonial period. At the opposite end of the main room is the custodian's office, finished in French gray, with hangings of dark green velvet and furnishings of mahogany. On this floor also is a vault, in which are kept books of exceptional value and rarity.

At each end of the main floor is a spiral staircase of iron, by which one ascends to the mezzanine floor. This is supported, as is the ceiling, by Corinthian columns of great beauty. It is bordered by a rail of hand-wrought iron, and has space for a room at each end, measuring fourteen by thirty feet. These are fitted not only with bronze wall-cases, but with floor-cases of special construction, to hold volumes of great size.

The beauty of the rooms is further enriched by a large number of carefully selected prints, which are not only fine in themselves but are of great historic interest.

The spirit of the Chapin Library, its dignity and its value, have received a fitting setting thru the care and interest of the architects, Messrs. Cram and Ferguson of Boston.

While the scope of this article does not permit a detailed account of the Library as a whole, it is of interest to note the fields in which is constituted its main strength, and to mention briefly in each field certain items of great rarity, together with others unique in this country.

(a) *Incunabula*. Some six hundred examples of early printing make up this section. Notable volumes, to mention only a few, are the perfect Pembroke copy of Cicero's *De Oratore*, printed at Subiaco by Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1465; the New Testament printed by Fust at Mentz, 1462; the Epistles of Phalaris, Paris, c.1472, printed by Gering, Crantz and Friburger; the Chronicle of England, once the property of the Earl of Jersey, printed in London, 1480, by William of Machlinia; the Caxton Cato, printed in 1483, in English; a still earlier and rarer English book, the Pembroke copy of the first issues of the first Oxford press, the *Expositio S. Hieronymi*, 1478, and the *Textus Ethicorum Aristotelis*, 1479; the Jenson Suetonius, Venice, 1471, from the Spencer Library; the Huth copy of the first edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*, Vicenza, 1475; the first dated Virgil, Venice, 1470; the original edition of Froissart's *Chronicles*, Paris, 1495-1497.

In many ways block-books are to be regarded as the precursors of printed books. Of great interest is the Huth-Fairfax Murray copy of a fifteenth century Block-book, *Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis*, Bavaria, 1460-70, now in the Chapin Library. It is a perfect copy, and an especially striking example of printing from carved blocks of wood, including an unusual number of passages of text in addition to the pictorial matter.

(b) *English Literature*. The library contains an incomparable set of the first four folios of Shakespeare, the First Folio one of the few perfect copies known; the Third being the rare First Issue (1663) issued without the spurious plays. The Library owns the Second (1664) Issue of the Third Folio, as well, and an unusually large copy of the Fourth Folio. This section of the Library is particularly strong, including the *Tragidie of Ferrex and Porrex*, London, c.1570, First authorized edition, the Huth copy; the rare first edition of Gammer Gurton's *Needle*, London, 1575, and a great number of plays by Elizabethan and later dramatists, in perfect condition and in beautiful bindings. In later times, English novelists are well represented by superb copies of their works as originally issued.

(c) *Americana*. Of particular interest are the books setting forth the romance of discovery and exploration, the chronicles of colonization, and the beginnings of our national life. Of striking interest both as an item of Americana and as an incunabulum is the letter of Columbus announcing the discovery of America, Basle, 1494, this being true also of Bernardin de Carvajal's volume of orations, Rome, 1493, in one of which he refers to the discovery, and the first issue of the first edition of Peter Martyr, Seville,

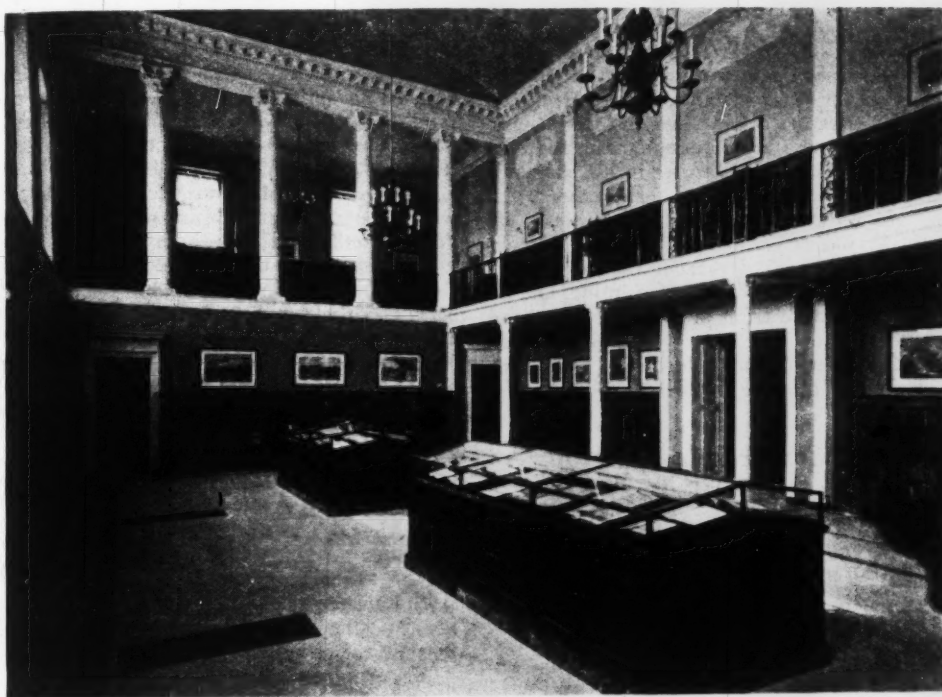
1511. Mention must be made also of Champ-lain's *Voyages*, Paris, 1613 and 1632, and first editions of Lescarbot and Hennepin.

Of peculiar interest as New England items, are Hubbard's *Indian Wars*, both the Boston and London editions, 1676 and 1677; the Huth copy of the original Boston edition, 1676, of Increase Mather's *Indian Wars*, the Chapin Library owning the 1676 London edition as well; and John Evelyn's copy of Morton's *New-England's Memoriall*, Cambridge, 1669.

(d) *Bibles, Prayer Books, Books of Hours*. This section of the Library is rich in fine copies of the various kinds of devotional books, the Bibles being especially noteworthy. The New Testament of the first dated Bible, 1462, has already been mentioned. Jenson's first Bible, 1476; the Sunderland copy of the Complutensian Polyglot, 1517; the Lee Wilson-Huth copy of Thomas Cromwell's Great Bible, 1539; Queen Elizabeth's autographed copy of Cranmer's Bible, 1561, should be noted, as should be also a royal copy of the First Issue of the First Edition of the King James Bible of 1611 (the "He" version); John Eliot's Indian Bible, 1661-1663, a perfect copy; the Saur Bible, 1743, and the Aitken Bible, 1781. There are prayer books of great rarity, missals, and extremely beautiful books of hours. The latter, printed on vellum, are enriched by exquisite borders and initials, while those executed by French and Flemish scribes of the fifteenth century, are of exceptional beauty, brilliantly illuminated with borders and miniatures in fresh and vivid colors, heightened with gold.

(e) *Foreign Literature after 1500*. The literatures of France, Germany, Italy and Spain are represented by first editions of such authors as Corneille, Molière, Racine, Goethe, Schiller, Dante, Boccaccio, Cervantes and Calderon. Many of these volumes have added value and interest because enriched by autograph notes, presentation inscriptions, etc., by means of which the various owners, many of them men of peculiar distinction and achievement, have associated their great names with the great creators of world literature.

(f) *Manuscripts*. These range from the ninth thru the fifteenth century, and include fine examples of English, French, German and Greek calligraphy, embellished with historiated initials and floral borders of singular charm and intricate workmanship. Among others, there is a strikingly beautiful manuscript of the *Inferno*, executed probably in Florence, about one hundred years after the death of Dante; a Virgil manuscript of the fifteenth century on vellum; and a very rare text of Ovid, finely written in Roman letters.



THE ESPECIALLY DESIGNED MAIN EXHIBITION ROOM OF THE CHAPIN LIBRARY

Autograph letters and documents of great historic interest, and broadsides of peculiar importance to the student of history, may also be found in the Library.

(g) Miscellaneous. At least two other fields are well represented in the Library. They are natural history, and such books as are significant from their notable contributions to knowledge. In the latter class are the volume in which Harvey himself sets forth his theory of the circulation of the blood; that of Copernicus describing the system of the world which goes by his name; the first edition of the first work on logarithms, by Sir John Napier, the inventor of them; the first edition of Sir Isaac Newton's "Opticks."

The books on Natural History comprise not only a superb set of Audubon's Birds of America, the double-elephant folio, but also monographs on the birds of Asia, Australia, Great Britain, New Zealand and South America, illustrated with rare plates in beautiful color, finely executed under the direction of such well-known naturalists as Elliot, Gould and Sharpe.

Another section includes books of costume-plates in color, and a number of plates in brilliant states from Aiken, Cruikshank, Leech and Rowlandson.

As the Chapin Library has but recently been formally opened, it is fitting to note at this time that, as a storehouse of rare source-material, it is to be regarded as a reference-library, no books being permitted to leave the rooms. In addition, however, to such work as will be carried on by the Library itself in connection with the College curriculum, illustrative exhibits, group conferences, etc., it should be understood that scholars and others properly accredited, will be welcomed, and aided to make use of this Library.

It is fitting also to note some of the facts relating to the inception and development of the Chapin Library. Seldom, perhaps never before, has a work of such significance, involving the gathering of some nine thousand rare volumes, been carried on so quietly. The successful achievement of Mr. Chapin's generous impulse reveals his knowledge and taste, shown in former years, it is true, in other gifts of great value to Williams, but now showing more clearly still a thought and purpose full of significance not to Williams alone but, more far-reaching, to students from all parts of the country who may be minded to avail themselves of such a privilege as is now laid before them in the Chapin Library.

To the assembling of the volumes Mr. Chapin brought the same qualities which have always characterized his career as a man of affairs, whether as lawyer, legislator or executive. To a definite intention and a clear purpose he has added an alertness in obtaining treasures at the right moment and an astuteness in his choice of agents in the rare-book field. His other gifts, then, are crowned by this treasure-house informed by the very spirit of learning, illuminated by gold and color from the early days which preceded the invention of printing, and by gleams of romance from the journals of adventurers to the New World, as well as stored with the mighty contributions to historical and political development, of the founders of our national life.

William Worthen Appleton 1845-1924

WILLIAM WORTHEN APPLETON, one of the earliest and most active friends of the popular library movement in New York City and indirectly over the whole United States, has just passed away. Chairman of the Board of D. Appleton and Company, Publishers, and a grandson of the founder of the original firm, he was at the time of his death, on January 27 last, a trustee of the New York Public Library, chairman of its Circulation Committee, and a trustee of the A. L. A. Endowment Fund, all of which positions he had held for many years. Mr. Appleton's early associates in library interests have now all left the field, either thru death or advancing years or absorption in other matters, so that he was the last survivor of that group of men and women to whom New York owes a debt that it never can repay—a debt that, as in many similar cases, most of its citizens have now forgotten, if they ever knew of it. Mr. Appleton was one of the original sponsors of the New York Free Circulating Library, which beginning many years ago in a mission class connected with Grace Church grew until it was the largest popular Free Library in the city and as such consolidated in 1901 with the New York Public Library to form the nucleus of its Circulation Department. Mr. Appleton, always the most interested member and hardest worker among its original board of trustees, was thruout its career the Chairman of its Library Committee and as such became Chairman of the Circulation Committee of the Public Library and in turn a member of the Board of that institution.

Mr. Appleton was so unassuming and so unwilling to take due credit for his many services to the popular libraries of New York that it is difficult to specify them in detail. But thruout

the long period of years that elapsed between the Reading Club in the Grace Church Mission and the present great branch library system, with its network extending over three boroughs, it was he, and in some cases almost he alone, to whom the library staff and others interested in the work could and did look for advice, encouragement, and inspiration. He knew personally whole generations of library workers and had a genuine and vivid interest in them, their work and its methods and results. He was accustomed to say that the library was his interest in the same way that horse racing or yachting were the interests of some of his associates. But surely it was more than this. His life-long connection with a great publishing firm and his close association with great writers, both here and abroad, gave him an unusually close and warm appreciation of books. And even in the days when some publishers looked upon free libraries as their rivals, he well understood that this was a false view. The library was to him always a friend and a stimulant to literary appreciation among the masses and he knew that the two institutions that he loved—the publishing business and the library—were natural friends and not natural enemies.

Mr. Appleton's natural diffidence and a nervous impediment in his speech, which rarely manifested itself in conversation, made him steadily refuse all invitations to appear as a public speaker in behalf of library advancement. He would not even represent the library in its annual application for an appropriation before the Board of Apportionment. Owing to this, the general public did not connect his name readily with the service of the library and with its rapid and great advancement in New York, which is one of the miracles of modern educational progress in this country. None the less, his friends, both in and out of the staff of the Public Library and its predecessors, understood well his position and services as a leader in this movement. They knew and loved him both in this capacity and for himself. With him passes the greatest and the last figure in this popular movement—one that can never in all its details of service have any adequate successor.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

"A Catalogue of Early and Rare Editions of English Poetry, collected and presented to Wellesley College by George Herbert Palmer" also contains, at the suggestion of Professor Palmer, a list of all rare books of poetry belonging to the college, from whatever source derived. (Houghton, 613 p., \$25). One index covers autographs, letters, inscriptions, etc., and a second lists the bookplates in the collection.

Public Library Reports and the Law—V

By LUCIUS H. CANNON

Librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Library

Continued from the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 1

XVI

If seems to us that we will follow a higher line of service to the reader by quoting some of the observations of Herodotus during a visit to South Dakota, than we would in making any comments of our own. We will thereby keep ourselves free from any additional charges of prejudiced judgments that may have already accumulated against us, and still give our readers distinguished service. We have hurriedly translated these paragraphs as we rode from Pennsylvania west, and the slips are our sins, not those of Herodotus. In the meantime we will hurry on to Texas.

"X. South Dakota is twice the size of Greece. It was once a land of boundless barrenness, I was informed, being devoid of all trees except certain elms, cottonwoods and ash that marked the banks of the rivers. It has many rivers, one of which is greater than the rest and can carry boats of heavy burden. It is called the Missouri River, an Indian name for 'muddy water,' a resident told me. This meaning seems to be well adapted to the character of the river, for its waters are of exceeding muddy appearance. It flows from north to south dividing the state into two sections. In certain seasons, I was told, it overflows its banks, in the manner of the Nile. These overflowed lands, like those of Egypt, are of surpassing fertility.

"XI. I will write of that which I saw and heard in this strange country. If one could stand on a high eminence one might see the heavens resting, not on the shoulders of Atlas, as some ancient writers state, but, in every direction on the plains and hills of Dakota. The atmosphere is extremely clear. The sky is of a cold blue, not having that warmth and intensity found in the sky that hangs over the Aegean Sea, or the Ionian Isles, or Sidon, or Egypt. On this fair day, the setting sun slowly drops back of the distant mountains, called Black Hills, by the native residents. Of such exceeding vastness seem the heavens that the swift movement to the far distant south, of dark, wind-whipped clouds, incessant lightning, and the lower gray of a terrific rain and wind storm sweeping over that distant part of the land, appear like a patch of black on a background of blue. Again to the west, but south of the center, at the end of a clearly discerned rainbow

is said to be a pot of gold, which many men, I was credibly informed, have found, and abundantly enriched themselves. I did not verify this story, but I saw richly appareled men who claimed to have seen this pot of gold. I was also told, aside, that these men had gone forth in rags. Again to the south and west: Those dark abysses are the bad lands. There are reservations of land for certain of the aborigines, the Cheyennes, Creeks, Crows and others. I observed many of these curious people with great interest, and will write at some time in the future what I learned.

"XII. The people of South Dakota (an Indian name, defined to me as meaning, 'alliance of friends') are a quiet, unwarlike people, whose chief avocation is agriculture. Their frugality is shown everywhere, even in their laws and the publication of their reports, which I hesitate to say are entirely made up of statistics, and barren of all literary interest or value. Truly this people treated me with great hospitality, and everywhere they showed their anxiety to inform me of their customs and country.

"XIII. The lawmakers are blamed for many unusual laws. In all of their reports, the laws require the barest statement of financial facts, both paper and binding being of extreme cheapness and ugliness. Even in those small centers of culture, such as that country has, that maintain libraries, these libraries either have no annual reports, or their reports are without value. The public libraries report to the state library commission on printed blanks for that purpose. The law says: 'Every state officer, board and institution required to make an annual report to the governor, shall make the same in the most condensed form.' To prevent the possibility of any official exceeding the limitations of the required reports, I was shown the law of the land that created a censor, an official known as the Public Printer. This law makes it mandatory for the Public Printer to suppress and return such reports to the departments from whence they came, if they contain matter that meets with his disapproval. Such are some of the characteristics of this great rural people."

XVII

The Texas law gives the county commissioners' court of each county power to "estab-

lish, maintain and operate within their respective counties county free libraries." The same courts of adjoining counties have power to co-operate in establishing a joint free county library for the benefit of the co-operating counties. Cities and towns already supporting a free public library, may elect "to become a part of such county free library systems provided in this act."

The Utah law relating to free county libraries is not dissimilar to that of Texas.

The county librarians of Texas report on blanks furnished by the state library to both the county commissioners' court and to the state librarian for the fiscal year ended August 31st. One of the duties of the state librarian is to "ascertain the condition of all public libraries in the state, and report the results to the [Texas Library and Historical] commission."

The English laws relating to parish libraries undoubtedly inspired the Texas as well as the Utah law on county free libraries. The English law reads as follows: "Where neighboring parishes have adopted the Public Libraries Act, 1892, their several councils or, where there are no parish councils, parish meetings, as the case may be, may agree to combine for a period for carrying the Public Libraries Act into effect, and may make agreements as to the proportion of the expenses of their execution which is to be borne by each of them."

And again the English law says that where the Public Libraries Act has been or is about to be adopted in any library district, "neighboring parishes may be annexed and form part of it for the purpose of the Public Libraries Act."

These county free libraries of Texas are heroic ventures on the part of the State, owing to the vast distances and the sparsely settled areas. The statement applies also to Utah.

It is difficult, even approximately, to realize the size of Texas, and comparisons are offered in an effort to present the state in its true relation to other divisions of the United States, and other countries.

Texas is larger than the former German Empire with a state as large as Illinois, or Iowa or Wisconsin left over. It is five times larger than England, eight times larger than either Scotland or Ireland, and twice as large as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with territory to spare to make three states the size of Wales. Texas is larger than all of the New England states, including, also, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The counties are proportionally large. There are forty counties, larger than the state of Rhode Island; eleven counties larger than Delaware,

and one larger by nearly one thousand square miles, than the state of Connecticut. To be sure there are counties in other states, including mountain or desert areas that are larger than those of Texas. In area the largest county is San Bernardino, which contains over 20,000 square miles.

So the problem of serving a free library community that is distributed over a county area as large as the state of Connecticut, and in case of two counties that might be larger than the state of Massachusetts, must be serious, strenuous, and—of absorbing interest. The parishes of England have no such problems.

XVIII

The law of nearly every state in the Union having a public library law, and the laws of Great Britain require an annual report of the financial statistics, or statement of receipts and expenditures. The laws of Great Britain require that statements of the financial conditions of the public or district libraries shall be available to the rate-payer at any time for examination.

Where the state library law is silent in regard to annual reports and financial statistics, usually there will be found a general law covering the reports of public and semi-public institutions.

In states having no public library laws, the ordinances or charters of municipalities where public libraries have been incorporated, outline the requirements for reports that may be found in general state laws. The ordinances and charters often duplicate the state laws, as we have now and then indicated in our progress from state to state.

The statistics of books purchased and discarded, of periodicals, of donations, of circulation, of card holders, and so forth are required by the laws of some, not all of the states. The budget for the ensuing year is also required by the laws of one or two states.

These laws regarding statistics are piously followed by all librarians; but two-thirds, as evidenced by their reports, ignore, or treat with frank contempt that part of the laws which further prescribe, also to include in their reports, matter of general interest, information of a popular character, or facts culled from otherwise lifeless, borish, unread, meaningless, but sometimes required statistics.

XIX

The name of Congressman Hepburn of Iowa, member of the 58th and 59th congresses, must not be confused with Mr. A. B. Hepburn, the more widely known former banker of New York and also former comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

Congressman Hepburn took up the Annual

Report of the Library of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904. He studied the inconstant library statistics, which some librarians agonize over; some others display with inflated chests, and all look upon with varying sentiments of pride, humility, mortification and—mental interrogation.

It may be said not in extenuation of the deductions that he made, but in consonance with equity, that Congressman Hepburn did as most men would have done who have much to do with figures,—he played with the statistics of the Annual Report of the Library of Congress. He noted the cost of maintenance of the great library. He noted the number of volumes circulated and the number of visitors. He divided the expenditures by the sum of the number of visitors and the number of volumes circulated and found what it cost a volume to serve a reader! The result he told in Conference on Appropriations.

Using the statistics he found in the report, Mr. Hepburn made his per-capita-cost remarks to the conference having the appropriations under consideration. He said with the appropriation of \$590,000, to which must be added an interest charge on the cost of the building, \$8,000,000, at two per cent, of \$160,000, making a total of \$750,000. The "issue" figures amounted to 499,265 (in fact 499,305, the Congressman erred in his addition.) but he generously used the amount of the appropriation, \$590,000, as the dividend. "As I have aggregated them, considering each reader as a borrower of a book, then the issue of that book has cost the United States \$1.19, which possibly might equal the cost of the book."

Congressman McCleary of Minnesota said that it could not be that the gentlemen from Iowa [Mr. Hepburn] expected anyone to take his mathematical and financial calculation seriously, "that it would be better to give a book to each person." He knows that when he goes to the Library of Congress "not one book, but a dozen books, perhaps a hundred will be drawn for his consultation." It is so with all members. Men come from across the seas to see that Library and consult that collection of books. The suggestion of the average being one book drawn per person cannot be considered. "If some way should be found for reducing the cost of maintaining the Library without interfering with its efficiency and my friend will point out such a way specifically, the Committee on Appropriations would welcome the suggestion."

Then Mr. Hepburn began talking on generalities—the terrible total of the appropriation.

Mr. McCleary suggested that they do a little

figuring. The total appropriation was \$590,000. From this total amount, said Mr. McCleary, may be deducted the following: Copyright Division, self sustaining, paying their receipts into the treasury of the United States, \$70,500; distribution of cards, paid for, \$5,000; enlargement of library, \$100,000; shelving and apparatus, \$10,000; care of building, \$107,000. A total of \$322,500, which leaves a balance for actual Library maintenance of \$267,500.

The following year Mr. Hepburn again attacked the appropriation of the Library of Congress with renewed vigor, expressing himself with neither dignity nor reason.

He doubled his rate of interest of the year before on the cost-of-production, and added this interest to the expenditures. In this way he emphasized the criticism directed against the Library of Congress and distracted attention, intentionally or unintentionally, from obviously questionable measures involving millions.

His animosity lead him into personalities, that do not have the same sensational flavor that the newspapers must have given them nineteen or twenty years ago. Omitting these parts of his discussion, the substance of what he said was as follows:

I did indulge a little criticism a year ago and I find that I was taken up in the annual report of the Librarian, and I have been a little timid about making any suggestion. A year ago in speaking of what I regarded as a wanton and useless and foolish expenditure of the public money in regard to this Library, I called attention to the entire number of books that had been taken from the shelves for the use of those who went to consult that Library, as reported by the Librarian. I did not assume to say that that measured the usefulness of the Library, but I did say that if that fact could be taken as a measure of its usefulness, then we ought to adopt some other method, because it costs more money to put into the hands of each one of the visitors to that Library who sought the books upon its shelves than it would have cost for Congress to have bought the books and made a present of them to those who inquired for them. If that was a fair test, it cost more than a dollar to hand a book to the enquirer that went to that Library. In the last annual report of the Librarian he refers to that fact and he put into my mouth sentences that I did not use, and then undertook to demolish the supposed argument that I made by showing the vast usefulness of the institution in other directions and in other ways than simply by the use of the books. Now, Mr. Chairman, I notice that in the report this year—or at least if it is there I have not been able to find it—that method of testing the usefulness and the cost to the public is taken away, for the report does not show the number of people who have been accommodated with the books of that Library. I am not one who wants to run amuck against the Library. I believe it is a great institution, I believe that its usefulness ought to be preserved to the American people, that it ought to be so made useful within the limitations of reasonable expenditure. Nearly \$800,000 is an enormous sum for the people to pay for this institution, and if you calculate its cost, grounds and all, nearly \$7,000,000, and add the interest on that

vast sum—we are paying on some of our bonds four per cent—then you find you have the wonderful total of nearly \$1,000,000, to maintain a library.*

Another Iowa Congressman of that day, Mr. Robert C. Cousins, apparently in close sympathy with the views of his fellow representative, Congressman Hepburn, introduced a resolution of inquiry "relative to employees of the Library of Congress." On the other hand Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia proposed "to increase the salaries of the present two assistants detailed by the Librarian of Congress for service at the library station" in the Capitol to \$1,500 each.

Congressman Hepburn probably was widely advertised as a defender of the people's interests! Often-times distinguished statesmen, United States Senators, or members of the House of Representatives grow indignantly eloquent over unimportant appropriations involving, possibly two or three hundred thousand dollars, or even less. Thoughtful readers are not always deluded by the staging of such oratorical spectacles. Investigation likely will show that the real purpose is not so much to attack the appropriation, altho that is the ostensible purpose, as it is to distract attention from some quiet scheme that is being rushed thru the processes of legislation.

XX

It is not always the high privilege of a librarian to have his annual report attain such publicity that it and the institution over which he is the executive are objects of extended comment, criticism and sarcastic allusion thru two or three sessions of congress, and to have the budget of

* 59th Congress, v. 40, pt. 5, p. 4136. March 22, 1906. Note. During this discussion Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Ohio made a partial comparison of the cost of maintenance of the Library of Congress and the Capitol. The dimension of Capitol were said to be 9,764,984 cubic feet, while the Library of Congress contained 10,000,000 cubic feet. Capitol: Floor area 11 acres. Floor area of Library 8½ acres, not counting 27 floors of the book stacks; 2200 windows to dust and clean, shifting and guarding collections aggregating 2,000,000 items. Capitol in use as a whole less than two-thirds of each year and part of each week day. Library open every day and evening in the year except two, which equals 660 days of 7 hours each. Care and maintenance includes law library at Capitol. For the Superintendent of Library and entire office, \$79,585. The appropriation for the care and maintenance of the Capitol, at least \$244,265, to which should be added \$88,000 for expenses and his office and lighting Capitol. 159th Cong. v. 40, pt. 5, p. 4137. March 22, 1906. To the amount of maintenance of the Capitol might have been added, as Congressman Hepburn had done with the cost of the Library, interest on the cost of the Capitol, \$16,000,000, at 4 per cent., or \$640,000, together with the enormous total of the salaries of Senators, Congressmen, Secretaries, Pages, etc. Congressman Hepburn's diatribe might have been directed against the excessive cost of Federal legislation with actual reason, if truly he had so deeply at heart the interests of "the poor taxpayer."

his library the subject of acrimonious attack and discussion thru ten pages of one day's Record of the House of Representatives. The budget and the report of the Library of Congress were two objects of interest on these memorable occasions.

The Librarian's Annual Report was the basis of attack. The law of the United States does not require that the statistics of circulation (that is books furnished readers and visitors) shall be given, but they were included in this particular report under discussion.

In this instance the question of statistics was very important. It was important not only to the Librarian of the Library of Congress, but it was also important to all librarians of that day, and even to those of today, and historically it will be important to librarians for many years to come.

Many Congressmen warmly defended the Library against this public condemnation, and in this there may have been abundant reparation for the mental suffering the Librarian must have endured.

During the fiscal year (1904-1905) between the first and last attack of Congressman Hepburn on the appropriation of the Library of Congress, an annual report was published in which the Librarian noticed this Congressional discussion and the manner in which a member had used the statistics of an earlier report, in the following words:

"They [the statistics] were misleading and have misled. They induced a Member of Congress last year to declare that every book issued by the Library cost the Government \$1.19 in service. He had taken the total expenditures for the library on all accounts and divided this number by the number of volumes 'circulated' from the Main Reading Room alone.

"Such a misunderstanding is not strange. It naturally results from the repetition in our reports from year to year of statistics entitled 'statistics in use,' but which are neither complete nor descriptive. In my last report I stated that I was inclined thereafter 'to omit entirely the figures of volumes issued in the Main Reading Room.' In the present report I accordingly omit the usual table."

XXI

SOUTH DAKOTA

Section 6922. All state officers and boards not required to make annual reports to the governor shall make biennial reports in each year preceding the biennial session of the legislature. All reports shall be made and filed, in duplicate, on the first day of July, or as soon thereafter as possible, and not later than the first day of November. There shall be printed of each state officer's report and of the report of each board and commission making reports to the governor such number of copies as the commissioner of public printing may de-

cide; provided, that there shall be not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand copies of any such report. The commissioner shall designate how many of each of such reports shall be bound in cloth, and how many copies shall be bound in pamphlet form, but in all cases there shall be reserved a sufficient number of unbound copies to be included in the public documents.—South Dakota: Revised Code. 1919. v. 2, p. 1710.

Section 7067. Every state officer, board and institution required to make an annual or biennial report to the governor, shall make the same in the most condensed form, giving only such information as is necessary fully to disclose the transactions and conduct of such officer, board or institution during the period covered by such report, which period shall end on the thirtieth day of June preceding the filing of such report; and, unless otherwise expressly provided shall, whenever it is necessary to report any correspondence, pleadings, opinions or proceedings, omit all formal and perfunctory portions thereof and give only the gist of such matter. Such reports may contain brief recommendations for necessary legislation.

Section 7068. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public printing to refuse to accept the report of any state officer, board or institution which does not comply with the provisions of this code, but he shall return such report to the officer, board or commission making the same, to be completely revised in accordance herewith.—South Dakota: Revised Code. 1919. v. 2, p. 1748.

Section 9917. The state library commission shall keep a substantial record of all its transactions and of the books and collections sent out thru the traveling libraries, and shall make a biennial report of its proceedings to the governor, at the time and in the manner provided by sections 6922 and 7067, which report shall not exceed twenty-four pages in extent and shall be printed as are the reports of other officers and departments.—V. 2, p. 2576.

Section 9940. It shall be the duty of the public library trustees of each public library, on or before the first day of August in each year, to make a report to the state library commission, upon blanks provided by the state library commission for that purpose, which report shall be for the first fiscal year ended on the thirtieth day of June next preceding such report.—V. 2, p. 2581.

TEXAS

Title 29C. Article 1498½. The county commissioners' court of the several counties shall have power and authority to establish, maintain, and operate within their respective counties county free libraries, in the manner and with the functions prescribed in this act. The said commissioners' court shall also have power and authority to establish in co-operation with another county or counties, a joint free county library for the benefit of the co-operating counties.—Texas: Vernon's Civil and Criminal Statutes. Supplement. 1918. v. 1, p. 265.

Article 1498½f. The librarian of all county libraries shall on or before the first day of October in each year report to the commissioners' court and to the state librarian the operation of the county library during the year ending August 31 preceding. Such report shall be made on a blank furnished by the state librarian and shall contain a statement of the condition of the library, its operation during the year, and such financial and book statistics as are kept in well regulated libraries.—Texas: Vernon's Civil and Criminal Statutes. 1918. v. 1, p. 266.

Article 1498½h. The county free libraries of the state shall also be under the general supervision of

the state librarian, who shall from time to time either personally or by one of his assistants, visit the county free libraries and inquire into their conditions, advising with the librarians and commissioner's court, and rendering such assistance in all matters as the state library may be able to give.—Texas: Vernon's Civil and Criminal Statutes. 1918. v. 1, p. 267.

Article 1498½j. After a county free library has been established, the commissioners' court shall annually levy in the same manner and at the same time, as all other taxes are levied, a tax not to exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property in such county outside of all incorporated cities and towns already supporting a free public library, and upon all property within all incorporated cities and towns already supporting a free public library which have elected to become a part of such county free library systems provided in this act for the purpose of maintaining county free libraries and purchasing property therefor.—Texas: Vernon's Civil and Criminal Statutes. 1918. v. 1, p. 267.

Article 5600. The Governor, shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint five persons who shall constitute the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

Article 5601a. The Commission shall elect a state librarian, who shall not be of their number.—Texas: Vernon's Civil and Criminal Statutes. Supplement 1922. v. 2, p. 1614.

Article 5606. The duties of the State Librarian, acting under the direction of the Texas Library and Historical Commission, shall be as follows:

Tenth. He shall make a biennial report to the Texas Library and Historical Commission, to be by them transmitted to the governor, to be accompanied by such historical papers and documents as he may deem of sufficient importance. Eleventh. He shall ascertain the condition of all public libraries in this state, and report the results to the commission. He is authorized in his discretion to withhold from libraries refusing or neglecting to furnish their annual reports or such other information as he may request, public documents furnished the Commission for distribution, or inter-library loans desired by such libraries.—Texas: Vernon's Civil and Criminal Statutes. Supplement. 1922. v. 2, p. 1615-1616.

Article 5609. The [state library and historical] commission shall make a biennial report to the governor, which shall include the biennial report of the state librarian. Said report shall present a comprehensive view of the operation of the said commission in the discharge of the duties imposed by this chapter, shall present a review of the library conditions in this state, present an itemized statement of the expenditures of the commission, make such recommendations as their experience shall suggest, and present careful estimates of the sum or sums of money necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this chapter. Said report shall be made and printed, and by the governor be laid before the legislature as are other department reports.—Texas: Complete Statutes. 1920. p. 981.

UNITED STATES

Librarian of Congress. Section 133. The Librarian of Congress shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, a report for the preceding fiscal year, as to the affairs of the Library of Congress, including the copyright business, and said report shall also include a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures on account of the Library and said copyright business. [Act. Feb. 19, 1897. c.265, section 1; 29 Stat. 546. U. S.: Compiled Statutes. Annotated. 1916. v. 1, p. 51.]

Section 7132. That of the annual and special reports of the Librarian of Congress hereafter submitted to Congress, but including the report for nineteen hundred and three, there be printed and bound in cloth five thousand copies for the use of the Library of Congress. [Res. Feb. 24, 1904. No. 8; 33 Stat. 583. U. S. Compiled Statutes. Annotated. 1916. v. 7, p. 7852.]

Register of Copyrights. Section 9570. The register of copyrights shall make . . . monthly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Librarian of Congress of the applied copyright fees for each calendar month, together with a statement of all remittances received, trust funds on hand, moneys refunded, and unapplied balances. [Act March 4, 1909. c.320, sec. 49; 35 stat. 1085. U. S.: Compiled Statutes Annotated. 1919. v. 9, p. 11001.]

Section 9572. The register of copyrights shall make an annual report to the Librarian of Congress, to be printed in the annual report on the Library of Congress, of all copyright business for the previous fiscal year, including the number and kind of works which have been deposited in the copyright office during the fiscal year, under the provisions of this Act. [Act March 4, 1909. c.320, sec. 49; 35 Stat. 1085. U. S. Compiled Statutes. Annotated. 1916. v. 9, p. 11001.]

UTAH

Section 570x84. [Under powers of commissions and city councils.] To require all municipal officers and agents, elected or appointed, to give bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties, and to require from every officer of the city, at any time, a report in detail of all transactions in his office or any matters connected therewith.—Utah: Compiled Laws. 1917. v. 1, pp. 220, 221.

Section 3716. The said [public library] board of directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the city council, stating the condition of their trusts on the 1st day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how much money has been expended, and for what purposes: the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise, during the year; the number of books lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out; and the general character and kind of such books; with such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased; shall be verified by affidavit.—Utah: Compiled Laws. 1917. v. 1, pp. 790-791.

Chapter 72. Section 1. The county commissioners may levy annually a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar of all taxable property in the county, outside of cities exceeding 20,000 inhabitants for the establishment and maintenance of county public libraries; provided that upon a petition for said library by ten per cent of the taxpayers of the county, outside of cities exceeding 20,000 inhabitants, the county commissioners shall levy said tax; provided, further, that the amount accruing from this tax from municipalities maintaining free public libraries shall be turned over to their local boards; provided, further, that nothing herein shall be construed to limit or impair the powers of cities of the first class as contained in chapter 2, title 61, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1917.—Utah: Laws. 1919. p. 245.

Section 6. It shall be further the duty of the board of directors and the librarians to keep a careful record of all proceedings, with duplicate vouchers for all expenditures, one set of such vouchers to be kept in the library, the other to be filed with the county commis-

sioners at the end of each calendar year. The board of directors and librarian shall also, at the end of each calendar year make a complete report to the county commissioners and state board of education, of all the important transactions of the previous twelve months, including finances, statistics, books, and the use and progress of the library. The state board of education, may send to the county librarian report blanks which shall be filled out in order to obtain material for a comparative study of library conditions in the state.—Utah: Laws. 1919. p. 247-248.

WASHINGTON

Section 8219. The state librarian shall keep a record of all public documents received by him, showing number of each received, the number distributed and to whom, and the number yet on hand, which record shall at all times be open to inspection. On or before the first day of January of each year he shall make a report to the state printing board showing the matters disclosed by such record since the time of making his last report, and shall biennially, in his report as state librarian, report to the governor in detail the number of volumes and pamphlets received, the number distributed and the number yet on hand, and shall call attention to any shortage or wasteful surplus, and shall make recommendations with relations thereto.—Washington: Remington's Compiled Statutes. 1922. v. 3, p. 2029.

Section 8231. The [public library] trustees shall make an annual report at the close of each year to the city council or the proper body authorized to levy and collect taxes, stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library fund and all other sources, how much money has been expended, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added during the year, the number missing or retired, the number loaned out and the general character of such loans, and such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest, together with their estimate of the income necessary for the proper maintenance of the library fund for the ensuing year: Provided, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as empowering the board of trustees to incur any indebtedness except as there is sufficient money in the library fund applicable to the payment thereof.—Washington: Remington's Compiled Statutes. 1922. v. 3, p. 2033.

Section 8247. In each county having a population of three thousand or more there shall be a county law library.

Section 8248. There shall be in every such county a board of law library trustees consisting of five members.

Section 8250. The board of [county] law library trustees shall, on or before the first Monday in September of each year, make a report to the board or county commissioners of their county giving the condition of their trust, with a full statement of all property received and how used, the number of books and other publications on hand, the number added by purchase gift or otherwise during the preceding year, the number lost or missing, and such other information as may be of public interest, together with a financial report showing all receipts and disbursements of money.—Washington: Remington's Compiled Statutes. 1922. v. 3, pp. 2037, 2038.

WEST VIRGINIA

Section 2494f. Each [public] library board shall, on or before the first day of July of each year, make report to the municipal authority appointing it, stating the condition of the library property, the various sums of money received from the library fund, and all other

sources, and how such money was expended; the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase and gift, the number lost or mislaid, the number of books loaned out and the general character of such books, together with an itemized budget estimate of expense of the library for the ensuing year, with such other statistical information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest or that may be required by said municipality.—West Virginia: Code, Supplement, 1918. p. 440.

WISCONSIN

Section 43.42 (3). On or before the first day of March in each year, each such board, [of trustees of public libraries and public museums, cities of the first class— (only one, Milwaukee.)] respectively, shall make a report to the common council, for the year ending with the thirty-first day of December next prior thereto, containing a statement of the condition of the institution, the number of books added to the library, the number of books circulated, the number of books lost or not returned, the articles added to the museums, and such other information and suggestions as they may deem important, including also an account of the moneys credited to the institutional fund, and the expenditures therefrom during the year.—Wisconsin: Laws, 1923. p. 332.

43.25 (1) Every city of the second, third or fourth class and every village, town, or county may, as hereinafter provided, establish, equip and maintain a public library or reading room, or maintain and support any public library or reading room already established therein, and may annually levy a tax or appropriate money to provide a library fund, to be used exclusively to maintain such library or reading room; and may enact and enforce police regulations to govern the use, management and preservation thereof.

(4) Any city, town or village in any county levying a tax for a county library under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, shall upon written application to the county board of such county be exempted from such tax levy, provided the city, town or village making such application expends for a library fund during the year for which such tax levy is made a sum of at least equal to the sum which it would have to pay toward such county levy.

43.26 (1) Each such library shall be administered by a library board composed in each city of the second or third class of eight appointive members, in each city of the fourth class of six appointive members, and in each village, town or county of four appointive members, who shall be citizens of the municipality, of either sex, appointed by the mayor, village president, or town or county chairman, respectively, with the approval of the municipal governing body.

43.27 . . . (4) The board may appoint a librarian and such other assistants and employees as they deem necessary, and prescribe their duties and compensation. The librarian in charge of a library established by a county shall hold a first grade certificate as provided in section 43.165.

(5) The board may employ competent persons to deliver lectures upon scientific, literary, historical or educational subjects; and may co-operate with the University of Wisconsin, the state historical society, the free library commission, or boards of education to secure such lectures or by other means to foster and encourage the wider use of books and literature upon scientific historical, economic, literary, educational and other useful subjects.

43.28 . . . (3) . . . Such financial secretary shall hold his office only during his membership of such library board, and shall be elected annually at the same time and in the same manner as the other

officers of the library board. . . . Such treasurer or financial secretary shall make an annual report to the library board showing in detail the amount, investment, income and disbursements from the trust funds in his charge. Such report shall also be appended to the annual report which said library board is required to make to the common council and to the free library commission. Such treasurer or financial secretary shall also send a copy of each annual report to the state commissioner of banking.

43.29. In lieu of supporting and maintaining such a public library and reading room, the common council of every city of the classes named, having a board of education may, when deemed best for the interests of the city, levy such tax and authorize the board of education of such city to apply and expend the same in aid of the maintenance of any secular or nonsectarian public library and reading room free to all inhabitants of such city, already established and maintained therein by any society, association or corporation, and the board of education shall in such cases deposit with the city clerk the vouchers or bills covering the expenditures of such library from such tax fund, and the clerk shall draw orders on the treasurer, who shall pay the same as other municipal orders are paid.—Wisconsin: Statutes, 1921. v. 1, p. 487, 488, 489, 490.

WYOMING

Section 448. The [State] librarian shall, on the first day of each regular session of the legislature, make a full and complete report of all receipts and expenditures, and of the condition of the library, and all other matters in relation thereto, for the information of the legislature.—Wyoming: Compiled Statutes, 1920. p. 149.

Section 1568. . . . The [county libraries] board of directors shall also, at the end of each year, report to the county commissioners all the important transactions of the previous twelve months, specifying in each report the sum of money received from the county library fund, also the money and property received from other sources; the use and disposition made of such moneys and other property; the number of books and other publications then in the library; the number of books and other publications added by purchase and gift during the year, as well as the number of books lost and missing; the number, title and cost of books, maps and charts purchased out of the county library funds; the number of books loaned out, with the general character of such books; the number of persons who have drawn from the library during the year, and the number of visitors thereto, together with such other facts deemed of public interest, a copy of which report shall be furnished by the clerk of said board of county commissioners for publication in at least one paper of general circulation of the county.—Wyoming: Compiled Statutes, 1920. p. 344. [A list of references will conclude this series. Ed. L. J.]

One hundred and fifty new members joined the American Library Association during January. These include 62 institutional members, 88 individual members. Of the new individual members 18 are students of the Library School of the New York Public Library; 15 memberships are from the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta; 6 are staff members of the Birmingham Public Library, bringing the Birmingham staff to 100 per cent membership in the A. L. A.

Yesterday and To-day for Swiss Readers

IN a recent publicity campaign the Bibliothèque pour Tous found effective the distribution of a broadside contrasting conditions in the private endowed library of the old régime with those in the popular library founded in 1920. The Bibliothèque pour Tous has its headquarters at Berne and branches at Lausanne (in the Ecole Normale) and at Fribourg (Bibliothèque cantonale).

Bibliothèque de Champigny fondée en 1847 par
un don de Madame de Châteaueux



Ne m'en parlez pas!
C'est de vieux rossignols!



Tout le monde les a lus,
Personne n'en veut plus



Bibliothèque pour tous fondée en 1920 par
l'initiative des bibliothécaires suisses



Grâce aux caisses qui circulent,
Il y a de quoi satisfaire chacun



Les livres se renouvellent selon les vœux des
lecteurs



C'est la différence entre une mare stagnante et une source

The Published Newspaper Index

By JENNIE WELLAND

Editor of the New York Times Index.

NEWSPAPER indexing in published form had its beginning in this country with a two-page index to the *New York Times* for the year 1860. This index appeared again in 1863 and ran continuously to 1905. It was recognized at once as an index to dates, since all newspapers and news periodicals publish reports of an event of general interest at approximately the same time, generally one day after it occurs. Therefore, with the date as a clue, it became a workable index to all newspapers. It was helpful also for reference work in current history and politics, in tracing opinions of important persons, and its back volumes are valuable today as contemporary records of an earlier period. In 1875 the *New York Tribune* began publishing an index, and this, too, was a useful bibliographical tool. The *New York Times Index* was discontinued in 1905, however, and the next year the *New York Tribune Index* also ceased publication.

Several attempts were made to cover the ground by other types of reference books, such as *Street's Pandex of the News*, *Index of Dates of Current Events*, and *Index Digest*, but they have not survived.

England has her *London Times Index*, and Germany and Austria have their fortnightly index to the principal articles in about fifty German and Austrian newspapers.

The *New York Times Index* as it is known today came into the field in 1913. Primarily, of course, it is an exact guide to events as recorded in the *Times*, but it has developed the newspaper index idea on broad lines, giving special attention to summaries, on the ground that many persons whom the *Index* reaches do not have bound files of the *New York Times* or of any other newspaper. Each number of the *Index* gives a list of places where bound files of the *Times* may be consulted.

In the work of compiling the *Index*, it would seem that it might require the services of specialists in several fields to read and pick out the significant features of articles and to group them intelligently under such subject headings as would suggest themselves to the average reader and to the specialized worker as well. An indexer needs psychological insight as much as an advertiser does. Certainly a good imagination is a vital element in his mental equipment. At every question that arises he must put himself in the places of the various types of persons who consult the *Index*. He must be

able to look at his subject from many viewpoints to select entries and make proper guides or cross-references from other words, phrases, and subjects that may be thought necessary.

In the case of clipping files the department head or one of his assistants is usually at hand to aid in consulting them. Not so with the published index. When it leaves the hands of the editor no one goes along to explain it and to help in locating material. It must stand or fall not only by its completeness and accuracy, but also by the visualizing power that has been used in the arrangement of subjects.

The staff of the *Index* has turned specialist. Each person is held responsible for all articles on certain assigned subjects. For instance, one person takes care of prohibition in all its complications. Try, her, in any number of the *Index*. She can give you all that has been said or done, during the period covered by that volume, toward the modification of the Volstead law, or she can tell you all the latest disguises used by enforcement agents Izzy Einstein and Moe Smith and their rum-hounds. Another person does the political campaigns, another Germany and the reparations, another economic and financial topics, and so on. Thus, by careful reading of great quantities of material relating to their special subjects, the indexers become qualified to handle these subjects in a broad-minded way. Index entries are typed on thin white slips 2 inches by 5 inches and are thrown into a preliminary alphabet each day.

The editor, who has the *Index* as a whole in mind, recommends such changes as may be deemed necessary in regard to summaries, subject headings, and cross-references. Uniformity and a proper allotment of space in the *Index* on the basis of relative importance of subject matter are particularly dependent on this supervision.

To the worker who is interested in world events, who likes new problems, and who enjoys situations in which he must "sink or swim" according to his own ingenuity, the charm of the work is revived daily. Take the question of subject headings. Published lists of headings and headings used in magazine indexes are of occasional use, but newspaper index headings must be so specific, for one thing, and they depend so much on the new "slants" that are given to events from day to day that other indexes are of little help. Moreover, the news reaches the newspaper indexer before it is crys-

tallized in magazine articles or in book form. He must decide at once on his heading, and no matter how puzzling the problem that confronts him, his only salvation lies in his own head.

As far as possible, in deciding where to put a subject, probable future developments are considered. Yet often, in spite of this precaution, a question which in last quarter's index is all comfortably settled and tucked away, has by a sudden turn of events assumed an entirely new aspect which it was impossible to foresee. One of the gods which the indexer has been taught to worship is Consistency in Subject Headings. Shall the heading which seemed so appropriate last quarter, or a year ago, but which now seems out of date, be changed? Comes to the rescue the voice of Emerson, "With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do." The struggle is over, the heading is changed—but not until explanatory notes are inserted to indicate where changes are made, so that there can be no possibility of the searcher missing the material.

The indexing of biographical material affords material for considerable philosophizing by the indexer who delights in "watching the races of men go by." When the news about a person occupies so much space that one would have to read thru considerable material to find his attitude on a specific subject, he is "subdivided" in the *Index*. Alas, the great Senator or statesman who a year or two ago had ten or fifteen "subdivisions" may now be of such proportions to the world at large that he's all "lumped together" in four lines this quarter! On the other hand, the star of a once obscure Mussolini rises, and for the period of its ascendancy he is "subdivided."

Certain kinds of news items are always handled according to a regular form, such as obituaries, wills, etc. These and the preliminary alphabetizing are the only phases of the work to which the word routine could be applied. Final filing is done at once with editorial revision.

Thus, with between fifty thousand and sixty thousand typed cards arranged in dictionary style with careful indications of types to be used to distinguish between main headings and subdivisions, copy is sent to the composing room on the night of the last day of each quarter. The usual amount of proof-reading and last minute revision follows before going to press.

The staff in general of a published newspaper index should be made up of persons with an unusual amount of originality, with good judgment, with a good fund of general information, the habit of accuracy, the ability to ex-

press themselves clearly and concisely, and with professional library training.

Books on Woodrow Wilson

LIBRARIANS will find ready help in meeting the demand for books by and about President Wilson in the "Essay toward a Bibliography of the Published Writings and Addresses . . . 1917-1921," compiled by Howard Seavoy Leach, reference librarian of Princeton University Library,* which continues the bibliographies by Harry Clemons and George Dobbin Brown covering the periods 1875-1910 and 1910-1917 respectively.

The following, says the *Publishers' Weekly*, are some of the most valuable of the books of information and opinion about the late president:

Baker, Ray S. Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement. 3 v. Doubleday.

—What Wilson Did at Paris. Doubleday. 1919.

Dodd, W. E. Woodrow Wilson and His Work. Doubleday. 1920.

Hale, W. B. Woodrow Wilson: the story of his life.

Harris, H. W. President Wilson: his problems and his policy.

Low, A. M. Woodrow Wilson: an interpretation. Little. 1918.

Young, E. W. Wilson administration and the Great War. Badger. 1922.

Aside from state papers, lectures, and collections of speeches and addresses the late president's published works are "Congressional Government," 1885; "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Government," 1889; "Division and Reunion, 1829-1889," 1893; "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," 1893; "Mere Literature, and Other Essays," 1893; "George Washington," 1896; "A History of the American People," 1902; "Constitutional Government In the United States," 1908; "The New Freedom," 1913; "When A Man Comes To Himself," 1915; "On Being Human," 1916, and "The Road Away from Revolution," 1923.

* Princeton: University Library. 1923. 73p.

DIRECTORY OF CATALOGERS

Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago Libraries, is now chairman of the A. L. A. Catalog Section Committee on the Directory of Catalogers in place of Ellen Chandler, of Buffalo, resigned. All communications in regard to the Directory should be addressed to Miss Lamb.

SOPHIE K. HISS,

Chairman, A. L. A. Catalog Section.

Library Service to the County Jail

THE work of the Branch Division of the St. Paul Public Library at the County Jail is an interesting feature in the development of the library service in Ramsey County, Minnesota.

The authorities have provided sufficient space to shelve a small collection of books which is left at the jail and on one morning each week the Chief of the Division and an assistant make their visit carrying books to all the wards and giving personal library service to the inmates.

We have received very courteous treatment from the jailers whose chief concern seems to be for the safety of our property. They continue to remind us that if we persist in "such reckless distribution of library books" we will have to "suffer the consequences in case they are mutilated or stolen." However, to date, no books have been injured, and few have been lost.

When this feature of our library work was started there were eighty-eight people in the jail, many of whom were to remain several months. Since no occupation is provided for them they have much leisure time which gives us a splendid opportunity to serve them with library books.

On library days, two men who are eager to read and who seem to enjoy more freedom than their associates, collect the books from the various cells in their ward and assist the librarians in slipping them. One man has even carried the books to other wards for us, suggesting as he went, "Bill, you'll like this," or, "Jim, you ought to read this story. Its great." One title he recommends is "The Student in Arms." A patron who had only recently acquired the library habit said, when returning two books borrowed a fortnight before, "Have you any good books today? I've been in Heaven for two weeks."

We make no distinction between these patrons of our County Jail and other patrons whom we serve at the main library or any of the branches. As week after week these men see the same people coming to bring them library books, they realize that our interest is not from curiosity but from a desire for real service, and their response is more marked. For this reason we have refused the request of several library workers to accompany us on our trips.

The slightest suggestion from the men as to author or type of book desired is recorded, and such books are taken to them the following week. Among this group of library patrons are several who read Polish, Russian, Rumanian, Italian, or other languages. The knowledge that the library will supply books in their

native tongue often comes to them as a very happy surprise.

It is sometimes difficult for the men to understand that the books are free and that they may borrow as many as they wish at one time. A group of men, each of whom had already borrowed two books, was found urging a baffled Polish reader to borrow an English book as well as his own in order that they might have one more book at their disposal. For those who are unable to read any language, we are supplying books with many illustrations and simple text.

Altho a large proportion of the population in the County Jail is men, we do find a few girls and women and occasionally boys who welcome the "library lady" quite heartily. One young woman, hugging a book tightly, exclaimed, "You bet I want a book. I could read two of these in one day." "These are life savers," was the expression of appreciation as voiced by a young man. On our second visit to the jail, another threw up his arms shouting, "Hurrah! now we can read again."

MYRA W. BUELL,

Chief of Branch Division.

St. Paul Public Library.

To All Librarians of Public Libraries

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Thru our librarian I learn that your magazine is in almost every library in the United States. I ask you therefore to help me find information concerning my son, Kenneth Coffman, 17 years old—five feet nine inches in height, weight about 135 lbs, fair complexion, gray eyes. He has had two years high school education and is a great reader. I am sure that wherever he is he would visit the public library. He has been missing since June 16th, 1923. If he visits the library, will the librarian call his attention to this or send a line to me?

(Mrs.) CORA RETTER,
R. R. 8, Winchester, Ind.

The question as to whether the American Library Association is really incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts when it does not hold its annual meetings in that Commonwealth has been answered in the affirmative by Messrs. Chaplin, Cutler & Parker, who say there is nothing in the laws of Massachusetts requiring that the annual meetings of the Association be held within the Commonwealth.

American Librarians and Assistants

FROM tables in volume 4 of the 14th Census Reports of the United States for 1920 which contain the enumeration and classification of occupations according to number, sex, age, color, race, nativity and parentage of occupied persons, the Chicago Municipal Reference Library has tabulated information about the number of librarians in cities having a population of three hundred thousand or more.

The totals for librarians and for assistants and attendants, in 1920, in cities having a population of 300,000 or more, classified by sex were:

	Librarians		Assistants and Attendants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
New York	209	1,180	95	102
Chicago	77	443	47	47
Philadelphia	62	298	7	23
Detroit	10	190	27	31
Cleveland	9	250	12	13
St. Louis	20	119	34	25
Boston	39	160	23	38
Baltimore	27	81	21	20
Pittsburgh	13	111	6	8
Los Angeles	26	175	18	28
San Francisco ..	13	77	22	6
Buffalo	12	67	9	9
Milwaukee	8	77	5	8
Washington	86	263	25	50
Newark	6	44	1	7
Cincinnati	9	81	14	18
New Orleans	9	42	25	9
Minneapolis	13	130	5	19
Kansas City	10	53	7	7
Seattle	11	101	6	13
Indianapolis	5	75	7	7

The total number of librarians ten years of age and over, classified by sex in the United States in 1920 and 1910 was: in 1910, male, 1,594, female, 5,829, total, 7,423; in 1920, male, 1,795, female, 13,502, total, 15,297. The total number of assistants and attendants was: in 1910, male, 507, female, 2,792, total, 3,299; in 1920, male, 1,067, female, 1,212, total, 2,279.*

Classified by sex and age groups the numbers are:

For librarians: 18 and 19 years of age, male, 49, female, 532; 20 to 24, male, 152, female, 2,288; 25 to 44, male, 686, female, 7,151; 45 to 64, male, 675, female, 3,145; 65 years and over, 231 and 356; age unknown, male, 2, female, 30; total, 1,795, and 13,502; grand total, 15,297.

Assistants and attendants are reported as: 10 to 13 years of age, male 4, female 10; 14, male 19, female 11; 15, male 41, female, 28; 16, male 69, female 85; 17, male 73, female 160; 18 and 19, male 105, female 95; 20 to 24, male 193, female 249; 25 to 44, male 392, female 434; 45 to 64, male 142, female 125; 65 years and over, male 28, female 9; age unknown, male 1, female 6; total, 1,067; 1,212; grand total, 2,279.

Librarians and assistants and attendants in 1920

* According to the Bureau of Census, the classification of catalogers in libraries with librarians' assistants and attendants in 1910, and with librarians in 1920, accounts partly for the large increase in the number of female librarians and the large decrease in the number of female librarians' assistants and attendants from 1910 to 1920.

classified by sex, color or race, nativity and parentage numbered:

Librarians: native white, native parentage, male 1,187, female 9,890; foreign or mixed parentage, male 356, female 3,006; foreign-born white, male 229, female 559; negro, male 22, female 47; Chinese, male 1; total, male 1,795, female 13,502.

Assistants and attendants number: native white, native parentage, male 677, female 790; foreign or mixed parentage, male 272, female 351; foreign-born white, male 85, female 62; Negro, male 32, female 9; Japanese, male 1; total, male 1,067, female 1,212. Thus, the grand total for librarians is 15,297, and for assistants, 2,279.

Motion Pictures Based on Literature

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

CUPID'S FIREMAN. Fox. 5 reels. Star: Charles Jones. How romance entered the life of a fireman; from the story by Richard Harding Davis, "Andy McGee's Chorus Girl."

DANIEL BOONE. Pathé. 3 reels. From the Yale University Press' Chronicles of America series.

GENTLE JULIA. Fox. 6 reels. Star: Bessie Love. Julia is queen of her own town but not in big city; from the novel by Booth Tarkington.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR. Warner Bros. 6 reels. Star: Wesley Barry. Telling the truth leads to unexpected adventures; from the play by George M. Cohan.

GOVERNOR'S LADY. The. Fox. 8 reels. Coal miner rises to wealth and governor's chair; from the play by Alice Bradley.

GRIT. Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star: Glenn Hunter. Slum child develops sufficient bravery to break away from his evil associates; from story by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

HALF-A-DOLLAR BILL. Metro. 6 reels. Deserted wife who left baby on doorstep is re-united years later to child and husband; from *Saturday Evening Post* story by Curtis Benton.

HER TEMPORARY HUSBAND. First National. 7 reels. Star: Owen Moore. Heroine marries to obtain bequest for home for incurables; from the comedy by Edward A. Paulton.

HOODMAN BLIND. Fox. 6 reels. Unscrupulous lawyer makes trouble for young couple; from the play by Henry Arthur Jones.

MARRIAGE CIRCLE. The. Warner Bros. 8 reels. Viennese farce comedy satire; from the play by Lothar Schmidt.

RENDEZVOUS. THE. Goldwyn. 8 reels. Love of Russian princess and an American; from the story by Madeleine Ruthven.

SHEPHERD KING. THE. Fox. 9 reels. All-star. Story of Saul and David; from play by Wright Lorimer and Arnold Reeves.

TEN COMMANDMENTS. THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 14 reels. Stars: Theodore Roberts, Leatrice Joy. Based on the Book of Exodus.

WEST OF THE WATER TOWER. Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. Star: Glenn Hunter. Small town story of love of boy and girl; from the novel by Homer Croy.

WOMAN TO WOMAN. Selznick. 6 reels. Star: Betty Compson. Story dealing with rights of illegitimate child; from play by Michael Morton.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 15, 1924



ALTHO earlier presidents have been men who wrote books, none has contributed so much to the library shelves as the late President Wilson, and his death will renew an interest in his political and economic works which may receive increasing interest as he becomes more and more a world figure in historical perspective. His early works are of special importance in that when he became Governor and President the opportunity came to him to put into actual practice many of the principles which he had laid down in those early books, and his monograph on George Washington is of peculiar significance in showing his view of the position of the chief magistrate in this country. It is more matter of doubt whether his "History of the American People" will prove as important as histories by earlier scholars, and the great history of the country in its development up to and thru the world war has yet to be written by a scholar, perhaps still in the cradle. Of the books about the great events in which President Wilson was the leading figure that of Ray Stannard Baker is foremost and next it is Private Secretary Tumulty's revelations of personal character and official life, and the brief reference list which we print in this issue suggests how large already is the crop, which will doubtless be increased from year to year.

THERE has been a recent recrudescence of the spoils system in American politics, which may be wholesomely checked by President Coolidge's proposal to place postmasterships of all classes, as well as newly appointed prohibition agents, under the civil service reform law, and it is to be feared that this setback to the merit system is showing itself in state as well as federal appointments, as is illustrated by the recent appointment of a state librarian for Michigan. This appointment seems to have been only semi-political in the recognition of the widow of a congressman as a proper person to fill that professional post, altho without previous training of any kind for the work. In the old days, the office of state librarian was too commonly a plum for the personal gift of a governor or other appointing authority, and in some of the southern states

the result of what were commonly spoken of as beauty contests, when the good looks of a lady in political favor were cited as one point in her behalf. We thought we had changed all that, and indeed in most of the states, the office of state librarian has become one of dignity, requiring either professional training or special fitness for the post. But Kentucky has come to the front or rather gone to the back again in an election by the state legislature in which the Republican occupant was voted out and a Democratic candidate, the widow of the late leader of the Democratic party in the state was voted in to the office of state librarian by a strict party vote, every Democrat voting for the Democrat and every Republican for the Republican lady. Every effort should certainly be made by librarians to stem this ebb-tide, and the appointment of an A. L. A. committee to make a report on general principles rather than with reference to specific happenings should be an important step in this direction. Nevertheless, thruout the several states, all librarians and library trustees should be on the alert to make sure that in state and municipal as well as in federal appointments right principles should be honored and the merit system in professional service be preserved.

IT is the misfortune of political debates that Republicans almost invariably address Republican audiences and Democrats as invariably Democratic audiences. Happily, in such an organization as the American Library Association, the members are in a position to hear both sides of any mooted question of principle or practice and make up their minds from the full evidence. The paper from Mr. Wynkoop, which we print in this issue, is an excellent example of the fair statement of pros and cons in the matter of standardization and certification, which is well worth careful attention from every librarian. That there are pros and contras has been evident from the start of the discussion, and it is not improbable that continuing consideration will lead to a satisfactory scheme which will avoid the disadvantage that opponents of the general plan are apt to emphasize.

IN arranging for financing the completion of the Sabin dictionary, it will be helpful to the A. L. A. committee if libraries and other institutions, as also individuals, possessing the earlier volumes would make notification of the fact, which notification may be sent by post card thru the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is so many years since the later volumes were delivered to subscribers that the lists do not seem to be available, and it is important to know how many sets are in existence, for the completion

of which arrangements should be made. This will also give some notification of the amount of underwriting which will be necessary before application is made for that purpose. The subscribers to the Evans bibliography are of course properly listed, so that the difficulty does not exist in this case. If these two great works are to be completed, now is the time to do it, and with careful co-operation to this end, the end should be surely achieved.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

THE midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held Friday, January 25, in the Gardner Auditorium in the State House, Boston. President Edward H. Redstone presided at the morning and evening sessions and Vice-President Harold A. Wooster at the afternoon session. A meeting of the trustees of Massachusetts libraries, also held in the afternoon, will be reported later. In spite of very unfavorable weather the attendance was the largest ever recorded at a meeting of the Club: about 200 being present at the morning session and between 500 and 600 at the afternoon session.

The President opened the meeting and called upon Governor Channing Cox who expressed his pleasure in welcoming the Club to the State House. As a former trustee of the State Library and having a personal acquaintance with many librarians he felt he appreciated the contribution public libraries were making to the public welfare, and the help and inspiration they were giving present and future citizens of the Commonwealth.

A change in the scheduled program was necessitated by the illness of Mr. Richard H. Fuller of the Old Corner Bookstore, who was to have spoken on Book Censorship. In his place, Rev. J. Frank Chase, Secretary of the Massachusetts Watch and Ward Society spoke of the position of that organization in regard to the censorship of books and magazines. Explaining and justifying the need of legal procedure in certain flagrant cases, he led up to the system now in operation in Massachusetts where a joint committee of booksellers and members of the Watch and Ward Society passes upon all books concerning which there is a possibility that they might come within the scope of the act relating to the possession and sale of obscene literature. Books are not censored except by the *unanimous* vote of this committee and then, after a warning has been sent to the booksellers of the state, the

Watch and Ward Society can prosecute with the sanction and cooperation of the Booksellers Association. The speaker said that only twenty-five books had been censored and only five prosecutions undertaken, each one resulting in a conviction. Similar committees pass upon books on sex hygiene and magazines. The speaker closed his remarks by saying that the work of his organization should appeal to librarians and that democratic censorship like the co-operative activities discussed is the solution of a difficult problem.

A resolution was adopted urging the present session of Congress to take action in the establishment of a library information bureau in the U. S. Bureau of Education. Another resolution commending biennial sessions of the A. L. A. with regional conferences in alternate years was referred to the Executive Committee who asked for more time to consider it. An informal vote showed the sentiment of those present to be nearly unanimous in favor of the idea.

The afternoon session consisted in a discussion of book reviews and a symposium on the books of 1923. The program was opened by the presiding officer, Mr. Wooster of Westfield, who spoke on the "Dangers and Perplexities of Book Reviews." Describing librarians as fishermen too often discouraged by the vast stream of books from which selection must be made and too willing to trust to luck, the advice of others, and to follow the line of least resistance, the speaker sounded a warning against the use of book reviews as a substitute for reading books and as a sole basis for decision in purchasing. He listed five essentials of good book reviewing, authority, thoroughness, honesty, timeliness and readability, commenting on each in turn. Few reviews possess all these qualities, in many some essentials are sacrificed at the expense of others. Book reviews are perplexing because the capability of the reviewer of judging his

book is unknown to the librarian and he cannot tell how far bias and propaganda are allowed to creep into reviews, also such differing opinions of the same book are to be found in reviews. Dangerous and perplexing though they are, book reviews if used with judgment and allowance are useful and necessary in the selection of books.

Alice L. Hopkins of the Simmons College School of Library Science followed with a clear terse discussion of book reviews as tools for every day use. Beginning with publisher's announcements which give information but are not to be depended upon, Miss Hopkins discussed in turn many familiar aids and guides closing with the emphasis on the need of original reviews.

George H. Tripp, of New Bedford, in his talk on the Best Biographies of 1923 characterized the many good biographies which are coming from the publishers as a welcome change and a blessed relief to one who must of necessity wallow in the flood of "neurotic, erotic and tommyrotic" fiction of today. Mr. Tripp gave the names of some thirty biographies, all worthy of a place in the public library, emphasis being given to the Life and Confessions of a Psychologist, by G. Stanley Hall, the Letters of Walter H. Page and of Horace Furness, Remembered Yesterdays, by Robert Underwood Johnson, Papini's Life of Christ and the autobiographies of Henry Holt, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Arthur Sherburne Hardy and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

Mr. Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian of the Boston Public Library followed with a talk on the most useful reference books published in 1923. Mr. Chase thoughtfully brought the books with him and as he also distributed mimeographed lists of the books mentioned, his talk was of the most practical sort and especially helpful to the librarians of the smaller libraries who cannot afford to experiment with expensive reference books and who often are unaware of the many useful government publications.

Miss Esther Johnson, librarian of the Chelsea Public Library, in beginning her talk on the fiction of 1923 said that the word "best" must have been advisedly left out of the title of the subject assigned her and her study of the books reviewed in certain standard library lists showed no striking features in the fiction of the year. In any discussion of fiction Miss Johnson felt that librarians cannot dodge the question of the increasing number of analytical, psychoanalytic or sex problem novels, nor evade responsibility in the purchase of these books. Whatever their place in the literature of today is to be and that is difficult to determine, they must be taken into consideration. Librarians should be more honest

in their decisions and in their explanations to the public. While the librarian's responsibility for the younger readers must be considered and such books should not be for general circulation, they can legitimately be purchased as we purchase other books for people of intellectual or studious capabilities. Because of the present unsatisfactory state of modern fiction, Miss Johnson felt that there has never been a greater opportunity to lead readers to non-fiction reading and that aids are at hand thru the use of the splendid booklets and other material supplied without cost by the publishing houses. In conclusion Miss Johnson submitted a list of twenty titles which he regarded as at least a flavor of the best fiction of 1923.

A talk by Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, Head of the Children's Department of the Providence Public Library completed the afternoon program.

In the evening Hon. Joseph E. Warner, Assistant Attorney-General of Mass., gave a very interesting address on the government of Massachusetts and the way it functions thru the legislative, executive and judicial branches and the various departments and commissions. The program of the day was most fittingly concluded by Professor Charles Townsend Copeland of Harvard with a brief talk followed by readings in his own characteristically effective manner, which one who has once heard him never forgets.

GALEN W. HILL, *Recording Secretary.*

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE third Southern California College and University Librarians' Conference was held at the University of California, Southern Branch Library, December 15th with twenty-eight present.

An informal program and round table took up the morning period. The subjects of inter-library loans and the policy of each college in regard to the purchase of duplicates were discussed. Mr. Victor E. Marriott read a letter from Meiji University, Japan, asking for books and the members of the Conference responded with offers of all available duplicates.

John E. Goodwin, librarian of the University of California, Southern Branch, was elected chairman for the coming year and Charlotte M. Brown, librarian of the University of Southern California was re-elected Secretary.

In the afternoon Professor Percy H. Houston gave an interesting talk on his experiences in the English book shops and incidents in connection with the writing of his "Book of Jonson."

CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Secretary.*

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. After seven years of study the Yale Corporation has adopted a plan for the physical development of the University, intended to provide for the University's growth during the next century. The cardinal feature of the new development will be the Sterling Memorial Library, of which Bertram G. Goodhue of New York is to be the architect. The new library, which will be a Gothic building, will be at the center of Yale life, and new buildings, whose usefulness is largely affected by their proximity to the library, will be erected later. President Angell says of the plan that its two great characteristics are its practical convenience and its majestic architectural possibilities, and of the monumental library; "in no other building do the great intellectual interests of the University so naturally converge as in the library, which is indeed a symbol of the essential solidarity of these interests."

The Yale Alumni Weekly of February 1st contains an illustrated account of the general plan. Drawings for the library are in preparation.

NEW YORK

New York City. The Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at the Mechanics Institute, 20 West 43rd St., was reopened at the end of January after the completion of extensive alterations.

Utica. Drama Week was observed with conspicuous success at the Utica Public Library from January 23 to January 27 under the direction of Laure Claire Foucher, the recently appointed librarian. The lobby of the library was transformed into a theatre each evening at nine o'clock, and more than two thousand people attended the series of entertainments. The local newspapers devoted more than 130 inches to the Week. The dramatic department of the Catholic Women's Club opened the series on Monday evening with a presentation of Alice Gerstenberg's "Overtones." The Players' Club gave a performance of Kenneth Raisbeck's "Torches" on Tuesday evening, while Wednesday's bill was Perceval Wilde's "Finger of God," presented by The Samaritans. Edith Wynne Mathison appeared in a Shakespearean recital Thursday evening. On Saturday evening Heywood Brown, dramatic critic of the *New York World*, was present to make some "Confessions of a Dramatic Critic." Most of the expenses incurred were met by contributions from interested friends of the library.

Chief among the results of the Week, in the opinion of its promoters, is that "it has emphasized the library's logical place as a community center for semi-educational phases of civic life."

OHIO

Cleveland. The Brett Endowment Fund of \$50,000 for the Library School of Western Reserve University is now in the hands of the University Trustees for investment, the income to be used for the maintenance of the School. The Carnegie Corporation contributed \$25,000 on condition that an equal amount should be raised by the University. This condition was met by the Trustees pledging \$20,000 and the Alumni Association of the School \$5000. The Alumni Association under the leadership of its President, Jennie M. Flexner of the Louisville Public Library, and the Chairman of the Endowment Committee, Carl Vitz, of the Toledo Public Library, exceeded their goal by more than \$1600, having the active participation of almost seventy per cent of the graduates and substantial help from friends of Mr. Brett.

ILLINOIS

Salary statistics compiled from answers to questionnaires sent out by the University of Illinois Library School to its former students are published in the Alumni Association *News Letter* dated January 30, 1924. The tables are intended to answer the questions most frequently asked, showing in reply to these questions whether the second year of study gives any salary advantage, whether men graduates invariably receive better salaries than women, and whether recent graduates receive more than workers who have been out for some years.

Comparison of similar statistics made up before by the school shows that the average increase for each three-year period of the largest group receiving the same salary has been three hundred dollars and that the number receiving more than this amount has increased for each period. In 1917 of the 228 graduates replying 19 per cent received \$1200, 28 per cent more and 53 per cent less; in 1920, of 280 fifteen per cent received \$1500, 40 per cent more and 45 per cent less; and in 1923, the present survey, 323 graduates from a possible 433 replying reported a salary of \$1800 for 20 per cent, while 50 per cent received more and 30 per cent less.

Twenty-two women who have had two years' training receive \$2500 and over, while only five women who have had one year receive as much, which tends to show that the second year of


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training does have its advantages. The same is not true of the men, as seven is the total in each case, and "the general conclusion in regard to the men students is that the average man will receive more than a woman whether he has had one year or two."

One man who took the two year course receives a salary of more than \$5000 and one man who had the one year course. One man receives \$4000 who took the two year course, and one woman who studied one year. Of the other graduates of the two-year course, two women receive \$3600; one man \$3400; two women \$3300; one man and three women \$3200; and the same number \$3000. In the case of graduates of the one year course, one man and two women receive \$3600; one man \$3300; and one woman \$3000. The majority of both one and two year course graduates receive a salary of \$1800; one man and 28 women in the two year group, and thirty-three women in the one year group. The next largest is the \$2000 group: one man and 19 women who took the two year course and one man and 12 women who studied one year.

The second table shows average salaries classified by position and by type of library. Public and institutional libraries nearly balance, as 158 graduates are in educational institution libraries, while 154 are in libraries whose work would rank them as public. Eleven are in special library work, including editorial and information service and private libraries. In some cases the salary of department heads and assistant librarians seems to be more than that of the librarian, a condition explained by the fact that these positions are found only in large libraries, whereas the librarian in the small library lowers the average for that position. Fifty-three librarians in educational institutions receive an average salary of \$2086, and thirty-three in public and special libraries an average of \$2284. Summarizing for both groups: Twelve assistant librarians in educational institutions receive \$2200, seven in public and special libraries \$1714; ten branch librarians \$1840, four \$1650; thirteen department heads \$2177, fifteen \$2046; thirteen head catalogers \$2284, ten \$2330; two classifiers \$1900, three \$2066; twenty-four catalogers \$1545, twenty-one \$1566; eight reference librarians \$2114, seven \$2000; fourteen assistant librarians \$1600, twenty-two \$1515. In public and special libraries alone two children's librarians receive \$1650; four extension and commission heads \$2624; twenty-six high school librarians \$1952; eleven special librarians \$2854. Nine library school instructors receive an average salary of \$2611. While only full-time instructors are listed, many other grad-

uates combine that duty with a regular library position.

The third table shows that recent graduates do not have the advantage over the older graduates in point of salary. Condensed, the table reads: 1893-97 (Armour) (13), \$2485; 1898-1901 (23), \$2487; 1902-1906 (59), \$2322; 1907-1911 (42), \$2135; 1912-1916 (53), \$2013; 1917-1922 (105), \$1948.

TEXAS

Austin. The contract for the construction of the Laboratory Building for the Medical School at the University of Texas has been awarded to Munn Construction Company of Dallas.

Houston. Plans and specifications for the first unit of the new public library building have been delivered to Librarian Julia Ideson. The first unit is to cost about \$200,000 and the library when completed about \$600,000. The architect is Ralph Adams Cram of Boston.

ARIZONA

Tucson. Ground was broken on January 17th by Librarian Laura Elizabeth Luttrell, for the \$400,000 library of the University of Arizona. About half of the building will be ready for occupation in October and the remainder will be constructed as money becomes available.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. Work has been begun on leveling the Normal Hill site for the \$1,500,000 building of the Los Angeles Public Library. In June 1921 the city passed a \$2,500,000 bond issue for new library buildings. Practically a million dollars of this sum has already been spent for branches. The site for the new library has been given the Library Board by the City.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Feb. 19. At the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street, New York Special Libraries Association. Speakers Robert Cortes Holliday and Frederic G. Melcher.

March 6. At Gibson's (East Forty-second Street, New York). New York Library Club dinner.

May 23. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea. Twenty-eighth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 30-July 5. At Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Forty-sixth annual conference of the American Library Association and affiliated organizations.

Aug. 25-27. At Victoria, B. C. Fifteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Sept. 22-27. At the Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y. New York Library Association Week.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
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- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ANDERSON, Anna M., formerly of the Clinton (Ia.) Public Library and recently of the Seattle Public Library, is now in charge of the co-operative work with schools of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library.

BAXTER, ELIZABETH H., 1917 P., assistant librarian of the Panama Canal Library, has been made cataloger at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

BONNELL, Margaret, 1917-18 N. Y. P. L., appointed to have charge of the Industrial Section, Metropolitan Life Insurance Library, New York.

BRACKBILL, Anna, 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed temporarily to the staff of the Library of the Union Theological Seminary Library, New York, to assist in preparing the subject headings and classification schemes described on p. 192.

CANTRILL, Mrs. J. Campbell, "widow of the late leader of the Democratic party in Kentucky, was elected January 23rd state librarian by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session. Mrs. Cantrill was opposed for the position by Mrs. Grace Garrett Hendricks, Republican, present incumbent. A roll call of the senators and representatives showed 84 voting for Mrs. Cantrill and 43 for Mrs. Hendricks. The vote was on strict party lines, all Democratic legislators voting for Mrs. Cantrill, the Republicans voting for Mrs. Hendricks."—Danville (Ky.) *Messenger*, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1924.

CHAPIN, Ernest W., assistant librarian of the New York Municipal Reference Library, appointed chief of the Technology Department of the Detroit Public Library. He is succeeded by Ralph Gossage, 1915 N. Y. P. L.

CLAPP, Julia M., has been made librarian emeritus of the Lithgow (Me.) Public Library, which she had served as librarian since its foundation in 1882.

COWING, Agnes, 1902 P., assistant librarian of the East Orange Public Library, appointed librarian in the firm of Cravath and Henderson, New York City.

DAY, Mary Anna, for thirty years a librarian at Gray Herbarium at Harvard died on January 27th, aged 72.

DUNLAP, Alice M., 1917-19 N. Y. P. L., who since her resignation from the Duluth Public Library has been convalescing in California, has now returned to library work as senior attendant, Branches Department, Los Angeles (Calif.) Public Library.

EASTMAN, Edith L., librarian of the East Cleveland Public Library died suddenly on January 28th from cerebral hemorrhage. Miss Eastman, who was a sister of Linda A. Eastman of the Cleveland Public Library, graduated from the Western Reserve Library School in 1907, and spent several years as associate librarian of Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., previous to her appointment in 1916 to the East Cleveland Library, the service of which she developed thru years of happy relations with staff, trustees and community.

GOSSAGE, Ralph, 1914-15 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant librarian, Municipal Reference Branch, New York Public Library.

HERTELL, Helen D., since 1920 assistant librarian Boston University College of Business Administration, appointed librarian of the Gilbert School, Winstead, Conn., in succession to Helen Carleton whose successor was wrongly given in our last number.

LUCERO, Isaac V., 1921 P., holds the position of librarian and chief of the general reference and periodical department of the Government Library at Manila.

MELVAIN, Janet F., 1911-13 N. Y. P. L., has resigned her position at the National Health Library to become librarian of the newly established Free Public Library of Bloomfield, N. J. Miss Melvain became librarian of the American Social Hygiene Association in 1916, which library was later consolidated with the libraries of other health organizations forming the National Health Library.

MIDDLETON, Katherine J., 1915 S., has accepted the position of recataloger at the Arlington (Mass.) Public Library.

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MORLEY, Linda H. and A. C. Knight of the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, have compiled "The Mailing List Directory and Index to Trade Directories," published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company.

ROSE, Alice L., formerly librarian of the National City Financial Library is to be librarian of the National Business and Financial Library to be built by Roger W. Babson at Babson Park, near Wellesley Hills, Mass.

SHATTUCK, Ruth, 1910 S., who has been children's librarian of the Wakefield (Mass.) Public Library for some time, has been made acting librarian of that library during the leave of absence of the librarian.

PERSONS, Frederick T., since 1915 librarian of the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, appointed librarian of the American Congregational Association, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., in succession to Dr. William H. Cobb, the Association's third librarian who held office from 1887 until his death last May.

RICHARDS, Dorothy, 1920 Wash., appointed head of the Cataloging Department of the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library.

SHELLEY, Adah, 1910 D., has resigned the librarianship of Whiting, Ind., to become libra-

rian at Pontiac, Mich., where the library is to be reorganized. Hazel Long, 1916 Wis., has been appointed librarian at Whiting.

STORY, Alice B., 1915 Wis., has resigned as librarian of the Abraham Lincoln High School, Des Moines, Iowa, to join the staff of the Des Moines Public Library, with charge of one of the branches.

VONHOLD, Mrs. Gladys Schummers, 1915 P., formerly children's librarian of the Endicott (N. Y.) Free Library, has become head of the circulation department of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library.

WINCHELL, Constance, 1919-20 N. Y. P. L., appointed assistant in the American Library in Paris.

The following completed their library curriculum at the University of Washington Library School in December and have received appointment: Luella C. Larson, assistant, cataloging department, and Myrtle Funkhouser, assistant, circulation department, University of Washington Library, Esther Hitchings, children's department, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library; and Sara Sisler, substitute, Yakima (Wash.) Public Library.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Library for December contains a short life of Francis Jenkinson, late librarian of Cambridge, by Stephen Gaselee, with a photogravure of Sargent's portrait.

The Oxford University Press has reprinted George Parker Winship's "Literature of the History of Printing in the United States" from the *Transactions* of the Bibliographical Society.

The *Proceedings* of the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association at Corvallis are now ready for distribution and copies may be obtained from Elena A. Clancy at the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library for 75 cents. Back numbers are on sale for 25 cents.

"Courses of Study in Library Science; being the assistant's guide to librarianship," has been compiled by Reginald G. Williams for the use of library assistants who wish to become more efficient in the technical side of their profession and to secure professional certificates. (20, Silverwell St., Bolton: Hopkins and Sons, 1924. 112 p. 7s. 6d.). The eight courses include all the topics of the first year curriculum of the

ordinary library school, giving references to the literature of each topic and ending with a test examination. References in the reading lists are for the most part to English publications.

In "Selling the Public Library" Samuel H. Ranck tells readers of the *American Builder* how the public library, taking a leaf from the merchant and his window display, sells his wares by attracting readers' eyes. "So far as libraries relate to serving the business man as well as nine-tenths of the other people in the community I am convinced that 95 per cent of the library buildings of the country are badly located. . . . The library to be a friend of man and to serve him must 'live in a house by the side of the road where the race of men go by.'"

The January number of the John Rylands Library *Bulletin* (Longmans, 297 p., 2s. 6d.) contains three important articles which give additional point to a communication from Professor James F. Willard of the University of Colorado appearing in the bulletin's "Library Notes and News." Professor Willard writes: "Your *Bulletin* has become one of the maga-

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zines all mediaevalists must refer to. Your earlier library material may be more valuable, and the articles on the same may rightly occupy a larger amount of space; but so long as the Manchester group and its allies write for the *Bulletin*, it must be looked into with care by all mediaevalists."

The articles in question are Professor Tout's "Some Conflicting Tendencies in English Administrative History during the Fourteenth Century," a discussion of "The Authorisation of Chancery Writs under Edward III," by B. Wilkinson, a graduate of the Manchester History School, and C. G. Crump's treatment of some current fallacies in "The Criticism of Records."

"Music in Public Libraries" is a guide to the formation of a music library with select lists of music and musical literature submitted by Lionel Roy McColvin, chief assistant in the Wigan (Lancs.) Public Libraries to the Library Association last June as a diploma thesis. The work, compiled at the suggestion of the Library Association in view of the facts that the late James Duff Brown's Guide to the Formation of a Music Library was long out of date and out of print, is a thoroly practical handbook on selection and purchase, cataloging, classification, binding and other questions. The classification which is on a decimal system gives suggestions of practical modifications of the Brown and Dewey classifications for music and musical literature. (London: Grafton, 1924. 7s. 6d. net).

Albion Fellows contributes some useful information on Chinese material to the current *Bulletin of Bibliography*.

The best working bibliography, containing seven thousand indexed items on the best authors as selected by the Jesuit University will be found in L. Richard's "Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire," translated by M. Kennelly, S. J., published by the Fusawei Press for Secawei College in 1908.

Analytic indexes covering a long period are to be found in the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1907, v. 38, p. 258, and v. 26, p. 246. The index to the *China Review* by John C. Ferguson, published by Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai, 1918, gives analytics for 1872-1901.

The best single list of recent publications will be found in the *Chinese Students Monthly*, v. 14, 1918-1919, by T. C. Tai.

In this connection is interesting The Best Hundred Books on China, a finding list of books in English selected and annotated by Frederick Wells Williams, assistant professor of modern oriental history at Yale University and Frank W. Price, associate professor of religion at the Union Theological Seminary at Nankin, which

is published by the Yale University Library. (New Haven, Jan., 1924. 20 p. 20 c.)

Annie Carroll Moore's "New Roads to Childhood" (Doran, \$2), is, as the foreword says, "a new book. You will find new experiences of life in it as well as new books, and you will quickly discover that the book you already know ["Roads to Childhood"] has yielded nothing to this one." Most of the articles have appeared in the *Bookman*, altho the chapter on "Making a Library" was written for *St. Nicholas*. The chapter on "Illustrating Books for Children" does not include within its limits all that is said on that topic in the book, and there are almost as many illustrators as there are authors and titles mentioned in the model index. Miss Moore also writes on storytelling and the art of reading, David Copperfield's Library, the children of France, and her visits to European publishers, and passes in review practically all the notable children's books of the past four years. There is every reason for paraphrasing May Sinclair's opinion of Marie Shedlock's "Art of the Story-teller" to say of "New Roads to Childhood" that every children's librarian should read it since it is amusing as well as wise. W.

The Library of the Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th Street, New York City, is planning to mimeograph the complete classification scheme worked out for its collection. This with a very copious index will probably make a volume of nearly 500 sheets. The expense is being partly met by three librarians anxious to secure this classification for their own immediate use. As the scheme with its comprehensive index is not only of value to theological libraries but also to all classifiers dealing with religious books in suggesting the classes to which special religious topics are properly subordinated, this opportunity is given to libraries to co-operate by subscribing for a copy of the scheme with index at a price of not over \$10.

Another list available for distribution, at a cost of \$2 or \$3, depending on the number of orders received, is the list of subject headings, worked out by Miss Pettee for the use of the Catalog Department. This list is for exclusively religious topics or religious aspects of other topics and does not overlap, but supplements, the A. L. A. and Library of Congress lists. It contains probably from 2000 to 3000 entries. It covers the whole field of theology, and is based upon theological headings gathered from various dictionary catalogs and tried out in the Rochester Seminary catalog. It has been thoroly revised for all practical theology and missions, but is not so carefully revised in other fields.

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- AGRICULTURE—HISTORY**
Bogart, E. L. Economic history of American agriculture. Longmans. Bibl. \$1.25.
- AMERICANIZATION**
Leiserson, William M. Adjusting immigrant and industry. Harper. D. \$2.50. (Americanization studies).
- ANIMALS**
U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Birds and wild animals: list of pubs. for sale. . . . 8 p. Nov. 1923. (Price List 39, 14th ed.).
- ART.** See **CHRISTIAN ART AND SYMBOLISM**
- AUSTRALIA—GOVERNMENT.** See **LABOR PARTIES**
- AZERBAIJAN.** See **EUROPE**
- BALTIC STATES.** See **EUROPE**
- BALTIMORE, MD.** See **CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS**
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Holdsworth, John T. Money and banking; 4th ed. rev. and enl. Appleton. Bibls. O. \$3.
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Sellin, Ernest. Introduction to the Old Testament; tr. by W. Montgomery. Doran. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3.
- BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT—BOOK OF EZRA**
Hawley, Charles A. A critical examination of the Peshitta version of the book of Ezra. Columbia. Bibl. O. \$2. (Contribs. to oriental hist. and philology).
- BIOGRAPHY.** See **STATESMEN**
- BIRDS.** See **ANIMALS**
- BUILDING TRADES.** See **LABOR UNIONS—ENGLAND**
- BURMA**
White, H. T. Burma. Cambridge. Bibl. 8s. 6d. (Provisional geographies of India).
- BUSINESS**
Preston, H. P. Outstanding business books of 1923. New York Times. *Annalist*. Jan. 7, 1924. p. 47+.
- CAUCASIAN STATES.** See **EUROPE**
- CHEMICAL ENGINEERING**
American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Transactions, 1920-21. Van Nostrand. Bibl. \$6. (v. 13).
—1921-1922. Bibl. \$6. (v. 14).
- CHEMISTRY**
Hopkins, B. Smith. Chemistry of the rarer elements. Heath. Bibl. O. \$4.
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Fuller, R. G. Child labor and the Constitution. Crowell. 13 p. bibl. \$2.50.
U. S. Children's Bureau. Minors in automobile and metal manufacturing industries in Michigan. Bibl. (Bur. pub. no. 126).
- CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE**
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Drew, Ira W., ed. The osteopathic treatment of children's diseases. 910 Consolidated Bldg., Los Angeles; Dr. Louisa Burns. 3 p. bibl. O. \$5.50.
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Chile-American Association. Reciprocal trade and resources of Chile and the U. S. 32 Broadway, New York. Bibl. Text in both Spanish and English.
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Knapp, A. W. Cocoa and chocolate industry: the tree, the bean, the beverage. London: Pitman. Bibl. 3s. (Common commodities and industries).
- CHRISTIAN ART AND SYMBOLISM**
Strzowski, Josef. Origin of Christian church art: new facts and principles of research; . . . tr. from the German. . . . Oxford. Bibl. Q. \$12.
- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**
Richart, Genevieve, comp. List of authorized Christian Science literature in the Library of Congress. 70 mim. p. 1923.
- CICERO, ILLINOIS**
Spelman, Walter B. The town of Cicero: history, advantages, and government. Riverside, Ill.: Author. Bibl.
- CITIZENSHIP**
Woodburn, J. A., and T. F. Moran. The American community: an elementary text in community civics. City ed. Longmans. Bibl.
- CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS**
Baltimore, Md. Comm. on Efficiency and Economy. Report on the establishment of a retirement system for the employees of Baltimore city. Dept. of Legislative Reference. 44 p. 7 p. bibl. Oct. 1923.
- CIVILIZATION.** See **ROME—CIVILIZATION**
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Haskins, C. H. The rise of universities. Holt. Bibl. \$1.50. (Colyer lectures, 1923).
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Atkins, P. M. Industrial cost accounting for executives. McGraw. Bibl. \$4.
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Marriott, John A. R. Economics and ethics: a treatise on wealth and life. Dutton. 6 p. bibl. O. \$5.
Patten, Simon N. Essays in economic theory. Knopf. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$5.
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Stanley, Oliver, ed. The way out: essays on the meaning and purpose of adult education by members of the British Institute of Adult Education. Oxford. Bibl. 4s. 6d.
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Buchan, John, ed. Great Britain. London: Hodder. Bibl. 15s. (Nations of today).
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Dennis, A. L. P. Anglo-Japanese alliance. University of California Press. Bibl. \$1.50. (Pubs., Bur. of Internatl. Relations, v. 1, no. 1).
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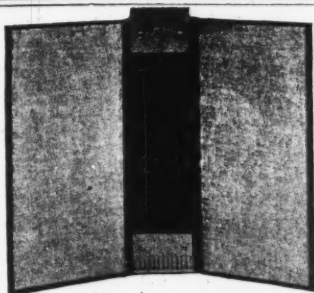
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 Scholfield, E. E. Filing department operation and control: from the standpoint of the management. Ronald. Bibl. \$3.
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 Harbin, E. O. Phonology: a collection of tried and proved plans for play, fellowship, and profit: 13th ed. rev. Nashville, Tenn.: Cokesbury Press. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.
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 U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Geography and explorations: natural wonders, scenery and national parks: list of pubs. for sale. . . 14 p. Nov. 1923. (*Price List* 35, 8th ed.).
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 Spaulding, T. M. Crown lands of Hawaii: an historical account of land tenure in relation to the public domain known as the crown lands of Hawaii. Honolulu: University of Hawaii. Bibl. Oct. 10, 1923. (Occasional papers no. 1.).
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 MacDonald, William. The intellectual worker and his work. Macmillan. Bibl. O. \$5.25.
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 Postgate, R. W. Builders' history. Labour Pub. Co. Bibl. 12s. 6d.
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 Fry, C. B. Keybook of the League of Nations: with a chapter on the disarmament question, by Prince Ranjitsinhji. London: Hodder. Bibl. 7s. 6d.
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 Manly anniversary studies in language and literature. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 3 p. bibl. O. \$5.
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 Campbell, L. L. Galvanomagnetic and thermomagnetic effects: the Hall and allied phenomena. Longmans. 35 p. bibl. O. \$5.25. (Monographs on physics).
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 Stedman, Thomas L., *ed.* Reference handbook of the medical sciences by various writers; 8v.; 4th ed. New York: William Wood. Bibl. O. \$80.
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- MIDDLE AGES—HISTORY**
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 Lancaster, Lane. State supervision of municipal indebtedness. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. Bibl. (Thesis—Ph.D.).
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- OCCUPATIONS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE**
 Mitchell, C. W., and S. J. Davenport. Hydrogen sulphide literature. U. S. Health Service. *Public Health Reports*. Jan. 4, 1924. p. 1-13. Bibl.
 Williams, R. C. Preliminary note on observations made on physical condition of persons engaged in

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Thewlis, Malford W. Geriatrics; a treatise on senile conditions, diseases of advanced life, and care of the aged; 2nd ed. rev. and enl. Mosby. Bibl. O. \$4.50.

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Iowa State Teachers College Library. Resolved: That the U. S. should enter the World Court. [Bibl.] Cedar Falls. 8 typew. p.

PETROLEUM

Great Britain. Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. Mineral industry of the British empire and foreign countries, statistics, 1919-1921; petroleum and allied products. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. 7s. 6d.

Tramerye, Pierre de la. The world struggle for oil; tr. from the French. . . . Knopf. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.75.

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POULTRY

Benjamin, E. W. Marketing poultry products. Wiley. Bibl. \$3. (Poultry science ser.).

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Deibel, H. L., ed. Ohio probate code with forms: a complete probate manual. 1501 Euclid ave., Cleveland, O.: Baldwin Law Pub. Co. Bibl.

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Dartnell Corporation. Salesmen's earnings and compensation plans. Ravenswood and Leland aves., Chicago. 22 min. p. Bibl. (Special rpt., sales method investigation rpt. no. 150, ser. 1923). See also WAGES

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University of Nebraska. Science reports, 1923: a collection of non-technical papers on recent progress in science. Lincoln. Bibl. April 1923. (v. 1, no. 1).

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U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Tariff and taxation: list of pubs. for sale. . . . 40 p. Nov. 1923. (Price List 37, 10th ed.).

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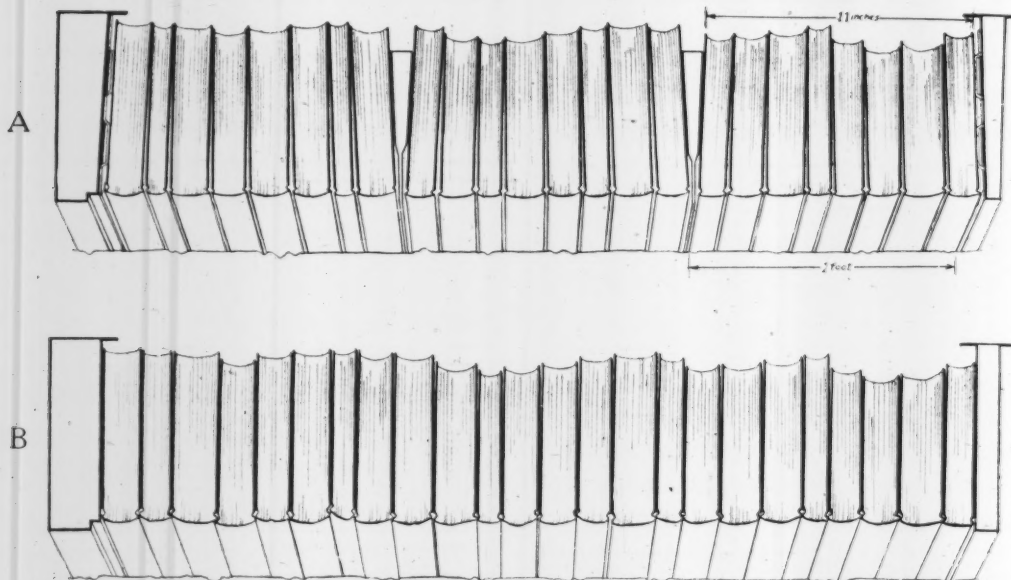
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